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FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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LOUISIANA.—PRELIMINARY VIEWS OF THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL AND COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AT NEW ORLEANS.
FROM SKETCHES BY C. UPHAM.—SEE PAGE 261.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
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Mrs. FRANK LESLIE, Proprietor.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 13, 1884.

SOME OF THE PRESIDENT'S POINTS.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S message to Congress contains many suggestions which that body will do well to heed, and that promptly. Three of his points we emphasize as follows:

1. The Neutrality laws. The scope of these he thinks should be so enlarged as to cover all patent acts of hostility committed in our territory and aimed against the peace of a friendly power. Existing statutes prohibit the fitting out of armed expeditions and restrict the shipment of explosives. The laws as they stand, however, were merely intended to meet emergencies which had arisen before their enactment. New emergencies have arisen since, modern ingenuity now supplying means for the organization of hostilities without open resort to armed vessels or filibustering parties. The perpetration of wholesale murder by the use of dynamite, by British subjects plotting in this country, is a crime that we cannot afford to tolerate. "I see no reason," says the President—and men of all parties must surely agree with him—"why overt preparations in this country for the commission of criminal acts—such as are here under consideration—should not be alike punishable, whether such acts are intended to be committed in our own country or in a foreign country with which we are at peace." He is right when he adds: "The prompt and thorough treatment of this question is one which intimately concerns the national honor." Let us hope that Congress may view the subject in this light, and that no demagogic acts will avail either to defeat or delay the legislation that is required.

2. Revenue laws. The President recommends the abolition of all excise taxes except those upon distilled spirits. This will no doubt lead to division of sentiment upon other than party lines. The arguments in favor of taxing tobacco are scarcely weaker than those by which the tax upon intoxicating liquors is supported; and surely the people are not prepared to abolish the latter. If there are any commodities known to commerce that, more than tobacco and grog, *deserve* to be put under such restraints as taxation affords, we know not what they are. And yet vast numbers of our population would hold jubilee if the taxation upon these articles were to be at once abolished. It is admitted on all hands that the national revenue should be diminished. But the question is how to do this without removing the needed protection for American labor and capital against foreign competition. Vast numbers of our people are exceedingly sensitive as to any proposed reduction of the tariff, and many of them may be willing on this account to secure the required diminution of revenue by giving up the tax on tobacco.

3. American commerce. No recommendations of the President better deserve grave consideration than those which relate to the rehabilitation of American commerce with foreign nations. He recommends that a series of reciprocal commercial treaties be concluded with countries whose trade is desirable; that obstructive and unnecessary duties calculated to defeat this end be either reduced or abolished; that reforms in the consular service be introduced; that a more equitable system of tonnage and other taxes incidental to our ocean traffic be devised to the end that international transactions may be measurably facilitated; that a uniform basis of currency be established for the whole system of commonwealths on the American continent with a view to the ultimate remonetization of silver.

These are practical suggestions worthy of immediate adoption. They are quite likely, however, to be opposed in some quarters, and we fear the prospect of intelligent legislation upon the subject at the present session is not very encouraging. The doctrinaires of political economy are by no means all of one mind, and ordinary citizens are easily bewildered by their conflicting schemes. If the members of the two Houses would only agree to give the subject a thorough overhauling in debate, we should have hope for wise legislation; but they seem disposed, upon this as upon other important questions, to "wait for something to turn up," rather than take the responsibility for legislation concerning which their own views are not clear. Both political parties at present seem inclined to pursue a cautious and tentative policy, in conformity with the motto, "If you don't know what to do, be careful not to do you know not what." We shall get out of the woods some day, let us hope.

POLYGAMY STILL FLOURISHING.

IT appears from the report of the Utah Commission that the disfranchisement of polygamist Mormons has not reduced the number of polygamous marriages in Utah. All Mormons, with the exception of the small sect of Josephites, are opposed to monogamy on religious grounds, and regard polygamy as divinely sanctioned, whether they have a plurality of wives or not. As the

great majority are monogamists in practice, while polygamists in principle, it follows that, being entitled to vote, they invariably give their support to men who hold like opinions to their own upon the marriage question, the result being that nearly all the officials in the Territory are in active sympathy with those guilty of polygamous practices and, to secure convictions for these infractions of the law, with the authorities interposing constant opposition, becomes practically impossible.

For some time after the effort to enforce the Edmunds Act was initiated, there was but little polygamous teaching from the pulpits, and there were reasonable grounds to hope that polygamous marriages would fall into desuetude. Such a hope has not, however, been realized. During the present year there has been an actual increase in such marriages, and the apostles of the church have adopted a bold and defiant tone in the defense of one of the most objectionable of their tenets. Registration officers reported to the Commission that 196 males and 263 females had contracted polygamous marriages since the anti-polygamy law became operative; but the Commission declares that the report was very incomplete, no returns having been received from six counties, where the population was almost exclusively Mormon; while from the other sections the reports were very imperfect, from the fact that a record of such marriage, if there is one, is a sealed book to all but Mormons. The steady growth of the sect in wealth and aggressiveness, is shown by the fact that it has now four temples, located respectively at Manti, Logan, St. George and Salt Lake City; that at the latter place, after costing \$2,000,000, being still in course of construction, and promising when completed to be one of the most imposing religious edifices in the country.

The Commission, confronted by these anomalous circumstances, suggests to the executive a further curtailment of the privileges of a people who prove themselves undeserving of liberty by a determined opposition to the law. The restrictions recommended are: That the number of the elective officers in the Territory should be reduced, and the number of officers appointable by the Governor correspondingly increased. It is evident, however, that the Commissioners are of opinion that legislation even to this extent would prove merely palliative, and that finally the Federal Government will find it necessary to take into its own hands all civil power in this Territory.

OUR BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

NOW that Congress has again convened, merchants and others are renewing their agitation for the enactment of a national bankruptcy law. The Lowell Bill was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee, and passed by that body at its last session, and having been also approved by the same committee in the House of Representatives, it is now on the calendar of that body awaiting the regular order. It is proposed to enlist the active co-operation of the various commercial bodies of this and other cities in an effort to secure the passage of this Act by the House of Representatives during the present short session of Congress, in the fear that otherwise legislation on this subject may be deferred for two years at least.

At present the bankruptcy laws of the different States are more or less in conflict; entire uniformity is desired, and as this is not a nation divided into petty principalities, there seems no good reason why there should not be a law operative in all parts of the country, or in other words, a law as universal in its application as the general laws of trade. As the matter now stands, merchants are in much the same position as in the days of the State bank bills: that is to say, the State laws relative to bankruptcy are scarcely any more uniform than the value of these bills in the days before the war.

There is, however, a mischievous uniformity in the legislation of many States in one respect—namely, in the provision which gives the bankrupt the right to give preferences in making an assignment. This right has not always been abused, but it is nevertheless true that dishonest debtors have taken advantage of this provision to such an extent that it has long been a subject of much complaint among business men. It is well known that bankrupts by giving preferences in large amounts to intimate friends or even relatives, have frequently succeeded in defrauding their creditors, and again securing possession of assets which should have been honestly divided according to the plain intent of the law. The appointment of Registers of Bankruptcy and the abolition of the legislation which sanctions the giving of preferences are two features of the Lowell Bill which of themselves would do much to allay the present discontent among merchants and others; while the fact that under the new law an honest debtor could secure a speedy release from bankruptcy by a full accounting with the proper official, which the Bill creates, would remove one of the objections urged against existing statutes by debtors themselves.

This whole subject should receive careful attention at as early a date as possible. If the provisions of the proposed Act even in its present amended form are not found to be just to both the debtor and the creditor, it should be further amended and passed as soon as possible, to the end that the business interests of the country which are now sufficiently depressed from various other causes, may be relieved of the embarrassments in-

evitably attendant upon the present discordant and unsatisfactory legislation on a subject so vital to the interests of commerce as bankruptcy.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH'S REPORT.

NO abler report than that of Mr. McCulloch has emanated from a Secretary of the Treasury since the present Secretary left that office sixteen years ago. His remarkable State paper, added to the four truly prophetic reports at the close of the War, places Mr. McCulloch among our great Ministers of Finance, of which Hamilton, Gallatin, Crawford, Walker and Sherman are the most deservedly distinguished.

With a revenue of fifty-seven and a half millions in excess of the ordinary expenditures, the Secretary lays down the proposition that the public revenues should not be in excess of what may be required for the support of the Government and the gradual reduction of the public debt. With a view, therefore, to lowering taxation, he recommends the removal of the existing duties on raw materials used in manufacture, and the reduction of duties upon articles used by those who are least able to bear the burden of taxation. Each of these three important propositions was again and again most earnestly advocated by FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER when the preposterous Morrison Bill was before Congress. The removal of the import tax from raw products in the interest of American manufacturers and for the advancement of the export trade of the United States, was never more ably stated or more conclusively demonstrated than in this last report of Mr. McCulloch. He shows the absolute necessity of an outlet for our surplus manufactured products, and the increasing need of the creation of a foreign market for what the home market no longer demands. The extent of the foreign trade is limited only by the price at which American goods can be offered in the markets of the world. Reducing the cost of the materials out of which manufactured goods are made, of course reduces the cost of producing the goods themselves. The cost of labor may also be diminished to the manufacturer, although not actually decreased to the laborer, by cutting down the mechanic's expense of living. This can most effectually be done by removing or reducing the duties on the common necessities of life. What the workingman eats and drinks and wears should not be taxed. Such virtual exemption from taxation not only benefits the greatest number, which is the object of all good Governments, but enables the manufacturing class to increase their sales and thereby their ability to give more general and more profitable employment to all who live by mechanical labor.

That relieving necessities and raw materials from taxation would promote the general welfare, is demonstrated by the Secretary of the Treasury in a report which ought to be accepted as a practical guide to tariff legislation. Mr. McCulloch's preference for a Commission through which to bring about tariff reforms, is doubtless due to his residence in England, where all the difficult work of legislation is done through Commissions, and to his knowledge of the incapacity of the average Congressman to deal with tariff taxation problems.

According to this experienced financier, it is very clear that the coinage of silver cannot be continued without detriment to general business and danger to the national credit. Under the Act of 1878, silver dollars have been coined to the amount of one hundred and eighty-five millions, of which twenty-eight millions have been coined during the last year. To relieve the Treasury from the glut of silver, the Secretary recommends the retiring of the one, two and five-dollar notes. While the exclusive use of a metallic currency in small business transactions is preferable, it is possible that the Secretary has pushed a wise recommendation too far. Business men will scarcely sanction, we think, for many years to come, the substitution of coin for the convenient and practically indispensable five-dollar bill. Changes in our present admirable circulating medium should be gradually made. If small paper bills must be abolished, let the paper-dollar bill go first.

Upon the whole, Secretary McCulloch's report deals with the great economic questions of the day as a practical economist, not as a demagogue or politician. His opinions on the subjects he discusses are entitled probably to more weight than those of any authority in the Union. Perhaps President Cleveland may conclude that the man best fitted to fill the great office in the Treasury is the one who is now there.

THE NICARAGUAN TREATY.

NOTHING in the President's recent Message was more unexpected, or opened up more important international questions, than the paragraph announcing the conclusion of a treaty with the Republic of Nicaragua for the construction by the United States of a canal, railroad and telegraph line across the Nicaraguan territory. By the terms of this treaty, sixty miles of the River San Juan, as well as Lake Nicaragua, an inland sea forty miles in width, are to constitute a part of the projected enterprise. This leaves for actual canal construction seventeen miles on the Pacific side and thirty-six on the Atlantic. This treaty is far more important than the Grant-Menocal Concession, as its acceptance involves Government aid and Government protection to the fullest extent, and

England's interpretation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty stands distinctly in the way of such a policy. The views of our Government, as expressed in 1881, 1882 and 1883, consider that treaty as extinct in regard to its clause respecting a long-lapsed canal project, and this view, we apprehend, is the one that will in the end maintain itself before any international tribunal.

There is little doubt that the Panama Canal is encountering enormous difficulties, and will cost more than was expected. The construction by the United States of a canal by the Nicaraguan route might, therefore, prove a death-blow to the daring enterprise of M. de Lesseps, and certainly the completion of such a highway would, for a time at least, make the profitable operation of the Panama route practically impossible. It goes without saying that the immediate construction of the proposed canal, railroad and telegraph line across Nicaragua would inure largely to the benefit of the Pacific Coast south of Oregon, and the cities of New Orleans and New York, and other commercial centres at the East. It is, however, as a military necessity, that the ownership of the canal by our Government is plainly justified, and the neglect to secure one of the great canal routes might some day assume the proportions of a national crime. Of importance to Americans is also the development of the mineral and agricultural resources of the Central American States, certain to follow upon the inauguration of this great work. It may well happen that this Nicaraguan treaty will be considered the most important act of President Arthur's successful administration.

THE CRANKINESS OF COLERIDGE.

THE Coleridge family has repeatedly shown symptoms of a mental perversity, almost amounting to aberration. The man who founded its fame was Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet and philosophical writer. He was for many years a confirmed opium-eater, and although he conquered that fatal propensity, he died eventually a physical wreck in his sixty-fifth year. His wife, who had been a Miss Fricker, a milliner of Bath, England, was a very "cranky person," and separated from the poet after a few years of a joyless marriage, and went to reside with her sister, Mrs. Southey, who for several years was confined in a lunatic asylum, where she died.

Coleridge's eldest son, Hartley, was a victim to drink, and died in middle age, a mental and bodily wreck, after publishing several volumes which displayed much erratic genius. For several years he was in the habit of roaming about Grassmere, spending the greater part of his time in the village ale-houses.

While the three poets, Coleridge, Southey and Lovell were courting the three sisters, they had formed the design of emigrating to America after their marriage, and founding a community on the banks of the Susquehanna, calling it a Pantisocracy, but when Coleridge married Sara Fricker the project was abandoned.

It would seem from the recent revelations in the Coleridge and Adams law suit in London, that the Lord Chief Justice of England is not exempt from the eccentricities of his family, and his daughter, who was at once housekeeper to her father and music-teacher to her patrons, inherits some of his eccentricities.

In his early manhood Lord Coleridge had a passion for the stage, and under an assumed name made his first appearance as Hamlet in the Deptford Theatre, where he failed so utterly that it cured him of his histrionic dream. Being also of a superstitious cast of mind, a little incident on the night of his debut added to his disgust. The stage of the Deptford Theatre is built over the Ravensbourne, a small stream which empties itself into the Thames. During the play scene where Hamlet is reclining at the feet of Ophelia, and taunting the King, the flooring of the stage gave way and deposited the entire *dramatis personae* into about three feet of water; fortunately the stage lights were not extinguished, and so the half-immersed actors and actresses were fished out, and the curtain fell. Sergeant Talfourd, who was one of the audience, and who had known young Coleridge from his boyhood, was very favorably impressed with what he saw of this unfinished performance, and thinks he would have been a great acquisition to the stage had he not thus had his aspirations nipped in the bud.

Lord Coleridge has always had a strong sympathy for the theatrical profession, and is more at home when presiding at a theatrical banquet than when he is sitting on the Bench. As a Lord Chief Justice of England, he will be famous for allowing his only daughter to teach music, and making her his housekeeper, and when he was out of town putting her on board wages. He will also be famous as being the only crank who has occupied the distinguished position of Lord Chief Justice of England, unless we are willing to include Gascoyne, who for striking him when he was on the Bench sent the King's son to prison. We cannot, however, think that Queen Victoria will echo what Henry IV. said: "Happy is the King who has such a Lord Chief Justice."

ECHOES FROM ABROAD.

MR. GLADSTONE'S landmark in English history, the Redistribution Bill, passed its second reading in the House of Commons last week, and is now before a committee to report after the Christmas holidays. It provides that small boroughs and towns having a voting population of less than 15,000, shall be merged in their respective counties, and that constituencies of more than 15,000 but less than 50,000 voters shall have one representative only. The effect of the proposed measure, which is not to become operative until after the constituencies have been enlarged by the application of the Franchise Bill, will be to increase the voting power of the rural electors at the expense of those in the towns and the smaller cities. England, outside of the cities, will have six additional members; the memberships of Wales and Ireland are unchanged; Scotland will have twelve additional members, and London will have thirty-seven; Liverpool, six; Glasgow, four; Birmingham, four; Manchester, three; Yorkshire, sixteen; and Lancashire, fifteen additional members. Although a disappointment to the Radicals, this new scheme of reapportionment is generally approved by the Liberal members of Parliament. The Irish party are not dissatisfied, there being no reduction in their membership. Mr. Parnell thinks that the new grouping will strengthen his following, and, having consulted his colleagues, vigorously supports the measure. The Conservatives, on their part, expect to gain by it; and whether they or the Liberals will come out winners from the present Parliamentary course is a question which the next general election will best answer. The Franchise Bill passed the House of Lords on Friday last.

Prince Bismarck has sustained another defeat in the German Reichstag. On the 3d instant Dr. Windthorst, the Roman Catholic leader, introduced a motion to repeal the law empowering the Government to expel or intern priests who exercise their functions without complying with the restrictions imposed by the authorities. Bismarck vigorously opposed the motion, arguing that it was disrespectful to the Bundesrath, which had already rejected a similar proposition; but in spite of his hostility, the motion was passed by the decisive vote of 217 to 93. In the course of his remarks, the Premier declared that the Government would not recede from the position it had taken in the negotiations with Rome, the failure of which he acknowledged, and took occasion to speak contemptuously of the majority as incapable of constructing a Ministry competent to govern the country. "The result of any such attempt," he said, "would be a Ministry like that of England under Mr. Gladstone." The attention of the House of Commons was subsequently called to this disparaging remark; but that body will scarcely regard it as a *casus belli*.

The Congo Conference has unanimously decided in favor of free trade within the defined limits of the Congo country, and is now considering the questions relating to the navigation laws for the Congo River. The British Ambassador, Sir Edward Malet, continues to assert the claims of England over the whole lower Niger country where it has established a protectorate, and declares that his Government will refuse to permit any interference of the conference in that region. He adds, however, that England will place the merchant ships of all nations on the same footing as that of British ships on the Niger, and will accord equal protection to all ships engaged in commerce, provided they conform to the regulations, navigation to be free. Meanwhile, England has opened negotiations looking to the recognition of the African International Association, being impelled thereto, perhaps, by the fact that the Association, by a convention just made with Germany, guarantees to the latter freedom of imports in transit in the Congo country, together with the rights of residence and trading to German subjects, and to any Power acquiring territory in the Congo.

As we state elsewhere, the French are not making any substantial progress in their Tonquin invasion. Reinforcements are going forward, but the Chinese are meanwhile strengthening their lines, with a determination to fight to the bitter end, and it looks very much as if the struggle had but fairly commenced. Among the statements indicative of a more vigorous Chinese policy, is one to the effect that twelve men-of-war have been ordered to sea to engage the French fleet and relieve Formosa of the blockade. Twenty-four Germans hold various posts on board the fleet, one of them commanding a ship under the Chinese Admiral.

Reports from the Sudan continue to be conflicting. A report that the Mahdi is dead, and that his followers are rapidly dying of an epidemic, lacks confirmation—as does another, that some of his troops have joined Gordon. The latter still holds out at Khartoum, and does not seem to be in any immediate danger. In a recent message received at Dongola, he says it is imperative to the prosperity and tranquility of Egypt that she retain possession of the whole course of the Nile. Wolseley has applied for more troops and officers. Meanwhile the collection of munitions of war and provisions for the army at Dongola is so slow that an advance on Khartoum is considered entirely improbable before February next. The navigation of the Nile is daily increasing in difficulty.

Of all the causes probably ever assigned as producing insanity, the strangest is that of a Baltimore girl, who became mad because she could not become a man. Had the unfortunate young lady been acquainted with Dr. Mary Walker such a disastrous result might have been averted.

THE total vote cast for the electoral tickets of the several parties in the late Presidential election was 10,039,387, the largest ever polled; the total in 1880 having been 9,204,428. The aggregates for the several candidates were as follows: Cleveland, 4,909,346; Blaine, 4,844,687; Butler, 134,302; St. John, 151,052. Cleveland's plurality is 64,659, but he is in a minority of 220,695 on the total vote. General Butler polled less than half as many votes as were given to Weaver four years ago, while the Prohibition vote is increased by 140,747.

THE Lower House of the Georgia Legislature has instructed its clerks to employ women for the performance of clerical work. In advocating the resolution a member said it was high time that women should enjoy the emoluments as well as the burdens of Government. "Let the men," said he, "go into the field and plow and dig, and leave to the women such positions as they can fill." The vote in favor of the resolution was decisive. Other Legislatures will do well to follow in this respect the example of the Empire State of the South.

WHILE our adult citizens are shutting their ears to the appeals of the Bartholdi Pedestal Fund managers, the children in some of our towns and cities are coming to the help of the enterprise with an enthusiasm which must excite universal applause. Thus, out in the pleasant little town of Arlington, New Jersey, the pupils in the public school have contributed, out of their penny savings, the sum of six dollars to the Fund. Why should not all our schools, in every State of the Union, unite in a Christmas gift in aid of the project which, unless speedily reinforced by popular subscriptions, is likely to end in dismal failure?

A BILL conferring citizenship upon Indians has been introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Dawes. It provides that each Indian born in the United States, and who has voluntarily taken up his residence in this country apart from any tribe of Indians, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, shall be considered a citizen of the United States, and entitled to the privileges of such citizenship. This seems to us to be a step in the right direction. It is altogether an anomaly that civilized Indians, entering into and forming a part of our national life, should be excluded from all the privileges of citizenship while held responsible for the obligations which citizenship imposes.

It is hoped that Representative Cobb, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, will keep his promise to press with all possible energy the Bills providing for the forfeiture of unearned land grants to railroad companies. It is high time that all corporations and individuals, who hold any part of the public lands unlawfully, should be compelled to let go their hold. As the case stands, the Government seems to be utterly unable to enforce the law against land-thieves; squatters erect fences and set off tracts of land, and occupy and utilize them, in plain defiance of the authorities. Railroad companies refuse to take patents for the lands earned and to pay for the survey made in accordance with the provisions of the statutes; others hold on to lands which have not been earned, sometimes disposing of them to colonies or individuals, and the utmost that is done by the Secretary of the Interior to compel a compliance with the laws is to "recommend"

that its provisions be enforced. Congress should at once show its independence of lobby influences, and pass the proposed Acts for the forfeiture of all unearned grants of lands, no matter by whom held.

THE discarding of classical studies is evidently becoming popular among students. Eighty Harvard freshmen have recently dropped their Greek. Others will probably follow suit and drop Latin as well as Greek. Doubtless, in many instances, the time spent in obtaining an imperfect knowledge of the classics might be more profitably used. Students not intended for the professions—the clerical especially—could equip themselves for the active duties of life much more thoroughly by other and more practical studies. If, however, the spare time resulting from a neglect of the so-called dead languages is devoted to the gymnasium, or football, the development of muscle will be considered but a poor compensation for a diminished intellectual force.

THE inscription proposed by Victor Hugo for the pedestal of the Bartholdi statue, rising from the waters of New York Harbor, is:

"La mer, cette grande agitée,
Constata l'union,
Des deux grandes terres apaisées."

Of which the following is a free translation:

"The mighty sea, disturbed without surcease,
Beholds united two great lands of peace."

The French lines have been criticised as "obscure" and "irrelevant," but the quotation seems to us a noble one, and the best that thus far has been suggested. We only hope to see the pedestal ready to receive it, with the great statue itself, before next May.

THERE is a possibility that the Blair Educational Bill, which has already passed the Senate, may be modified and passed by the House in a form which will be generally acceptable. The changes proposed are to extend the period of the Act from eight years to nine years and provide that the maximum appropriation in any one year shall not exceed \$11,000,000. As the Senate Bill now stands the largest appropriation for a single year is \$15,000,000. Each State is required to raise an amount equal to its share of the Federal appropriation, and it is feared that with a yearly appropriation of \$15,000,000 several of the Southern States would be unable to raise a sum sufficient to entitle them to their full share. There may be some ground for this apprehension, and if the Bill can be passed with the modifications suggested, they should by all means be made.

THE New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad is the new through line to the South. It shortens the distance between Philadelphia and Norfolk by a hundred miles, equivalent to a saving of four or five hours as compared with any other route; and passing straight down the backbone of the Maryland Peninsula to Cape Charles, traverses the five populous and productive counties of Wicomico, Worcester and Somerset in Maryland, and Accomac and Northampton in Virginia. The great object accomplished by the new line is to bring in quick communication with the North the great garden country which it penetrates, and to open new market facilities for the fish, oyster, crab and terrapin trade of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. The trade of the counties named has hitherto been directed chiefly to Baltimore; and, owing to the difficulty of reaching market, the farmers and fishermen have been satisfied to buy through agents, exchanging their crops and fish for goods at the country stores. The products of these counties will now be diverted to Philadelphia and New York and sold for cash. These cities afford the best markets in the world for early fruit and "truck"; and now that this can be shipped at Norfolk in the afternoon, and be on the market-stands in New York and the Quaker City before daylight the next morning, the producers will get good prices, and the consumers the very best for their money.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

THE Alabama Senate has passed a resolution in favor of large appropriations for the public schools.

SECRETARY CHANDLER in his annual report recommends the construction of eleven additional vessels-of-war.

SERIOUS labor difficulties, growing out of a strike of 1,500 hatters, took place in South Norwalk, Conn., last week.

"BRADSTREET'S" reports 296 failures in the United States during the week, against 246 in the corresponding week of 1883.

THE Solicitor of the Treasury has ordered suits to be commenced against Captain Howgate's sureties, to recover \$133,000, which his accounts show he owes the Government.

THE Plenary Council at Baltimore closed its labors and adjourned on Sunday last. It was the largest and most important Catholic Council ever held in the United States.

FIVE convicted polygamists, including two bishops, have been sentenced by an Arizona judge to pay fines of \$500 each and to be imprisoned for terms ranging from six months to three and a half years.

THE capstone of the Washington monument was hoisted from the platform at the top of the monument and swung into position over the spot which will be its final resting-place, on Thursday last, the 4th instant.

PUBLIC meetings in favor of the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States are being held in various parts of the Canadian Dominion. The Gloucester fishermen protest against Canadian reciprocity for fear they could not compete with British fish imported free of duty.

BILLS to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar have been introduced in both Houses of Congress. The Senate has passed a resolution authorizing an investigation of leases made by Indian tribes of lands in the Indian Territory and reservations. In the Senate a Bill has been introduced to grant a pension of \$5,000 a year to General Grant for life, beginning with the date of his retirement from the Presidency.

FOREIGN.

THE first telephone line ever constructed in Japan is now being built at Tokio.

THE sky-crofters are declaring in favor of a no rent policy, holding that the island by right belongs to them.

ADVICES from Tamatave of November 23d, state that the French and the Hovas have reopened negotiations.

COUST DE LESSEPS and the Commission have approved the plans for widening the waterway of the Suez Canal.

THERE has been an alarming increase of crime in Paris, and special police patrols at night have been established.

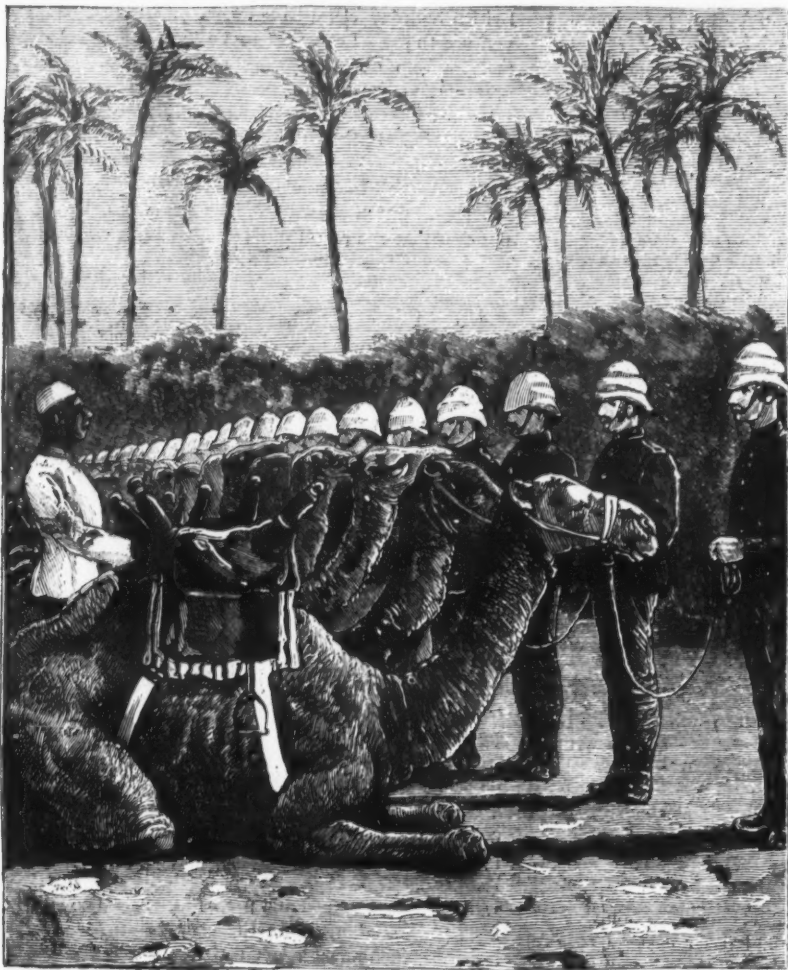
THE Government proposes to introduce in the British Parliament a Bill establishing the Confederation of Australia.

THE question of improving the commercial relations with America is exciting much interest in the British West Indies.

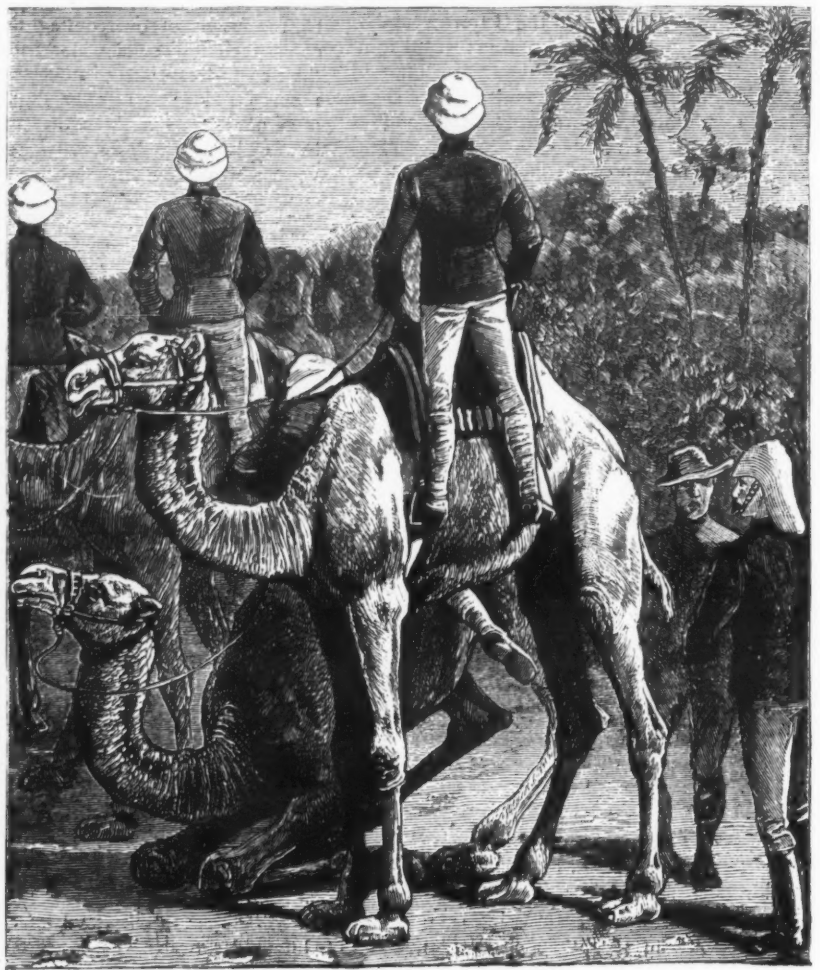
M. SCHENCK has been elected President of the Swiss Confederation for 1885, and M. Deucher, Vice-President. Both are Radicals.

It is said that the Marquis of Ripon is spoken of for Viceroy of Ireland, but, being a Catholic, an Act of Parliament will be necessary to legally qualify him for that office.

The Pictorial Spirit of the Illustrated Foreign Press.—SEE PAGE 262.



"Stand to your camels!"



"Mount!"

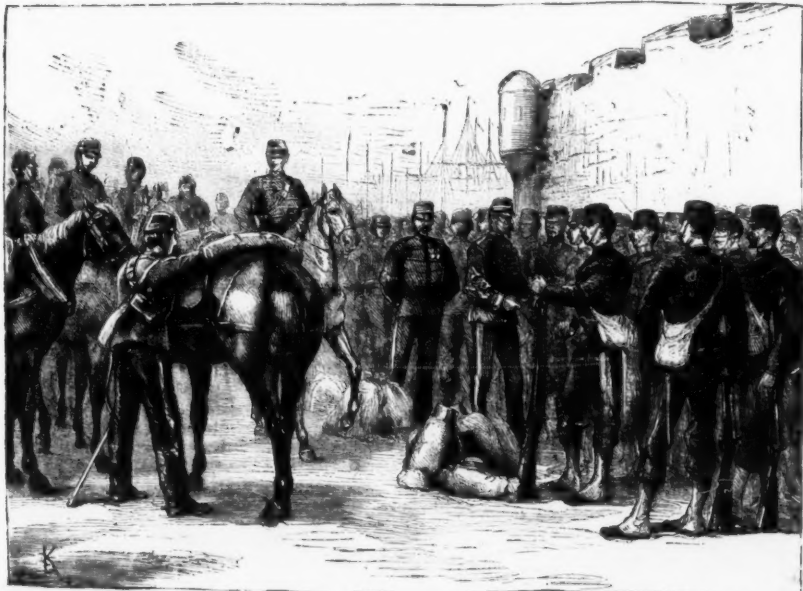
THE NILE EXPEDITION.—DRILLING THE CAMEL CORPS AT ASSOUAN.



FRANCE.—THE RUE SAINTE-MARGUERITE, PARIS, WHERE THE CHOLERA FIRST APPEARED.



HFU CHING-CHENG, CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY.



FRANCE.—REINFORCEMENTS FOR TONQUIN AWAITING EMBARRATION AT TOULON.



RUSSIA.—NEW ORTHODOX CATHEDRAL OF RIGA.

THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

ON the 13th of August last, General Porfirio Diaz was for the second time elected President of the Republic of Mexico. His inauguration took place on Monday, the 1st instant, and was the occasion of popular demonstrations of satisfaction in the "City of the Aztecs." The oath of office was administered in the House of Congress, and the retiring President Gonzalez made way for his famous successor.

Porfirio Diaz was born and educated in Oaxaca, and has just turned his fifty-second year. His career has been an active and a valorous one. He took part in the revolution of 1854, and was severely wounded at Ixcapa in 1856. In 1858 he was appointed political and military commander of the Department of Tehuantepec, and won a full colonelcy. In 1861 he won the rank of brigadier-general by defeating Leonardo Marquez, who had attempted to take possession of the capital. He served with distinction throughout the war with the French, 1862-7, and contributed greatly to the re-establishment of the Mexican Republic, of which he was elected Constitutional President on the 5th of May, 1877. His first four years' administration forms a notable chapter in the history of Mexico's progress. He was succeeded by General Gonzalez, whom in turn he now succeeds. As regards President Diaz's policy in dealings with the United States, it will assuredly be the aim of his administration to extend and make permanent the friendly relations now happily existing between the two countries.

DIAMOND CUTTING IN AMERICA.

PROCESS OF CUTTING "THE CLEVELAND GEM."

THE art of cutting of diamonds, although comparatively a new industry in this country, is one which is making rapid progress. During the last few weeks the largest diamond ever cut in America, "The Cleveland Gem," has been cut and polished by its owner, Mr. S. Dessau, of No. 4 Maiden Lane, New York, with the most effective and satisfactory results. This remarkable stone, of which in the rough and cut, as well as of the process of cutting, we give on another page of this paper accurate illustration, has a brief but interesting history. The diamond was found some ten years ago in the Kimberly, South Africa, mine, by whom is not known, and was smuggled into London. Here it was purchased and held by a syndicate for eight years, until its sale last Summer to Mr. Dessau. "The Cleveland Gem" is white, without a flaw or fault of any kind, and is in all respects an absolutely perfect stone. It is cut in the cushion shape, having sixty-four facets upon the upper and an equal number on the lower surface. Its weight, after the polishing process is fully computed, will be about fifty karats,



MEXICO.—GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ, INAUGURATED AS PRESIDENT, DEC. 1ST.

and its value exceeds \$50,000. The gem will be exhibited at the New Orleans Exhibition, and not only from its intrinsic value and beauty, but as a specimen of American technical skill, will attract much attention. The gem receives its name not because the President-elect has at the present time any direct or contingent interest in it, but in compliance with a well-established custom among diamond-dealers and connoisseurs, to give to the rarest and most precious stones some distinguishing name as a definite mark of identity. It is interesting, however, to know that the recent Presidential election decided the future name of

the gem, as well as of other things. The Messrs. Dessau, *père et fils*, favoring rival candidates, agreed that the successful one should enjoy the distinction of christening the gem, and the result is seen in the choice of the candidate of the senior. Some of Mr. Cleveland's friends have proposed a popular subscription with which to procure and present the stone to the President-elect; but it is not certain, even if no other obstacle existed, that the gift would be acceptable to the official who has publicly announced his determination to accept no presents.

Diamond cutting can scarcely be described more

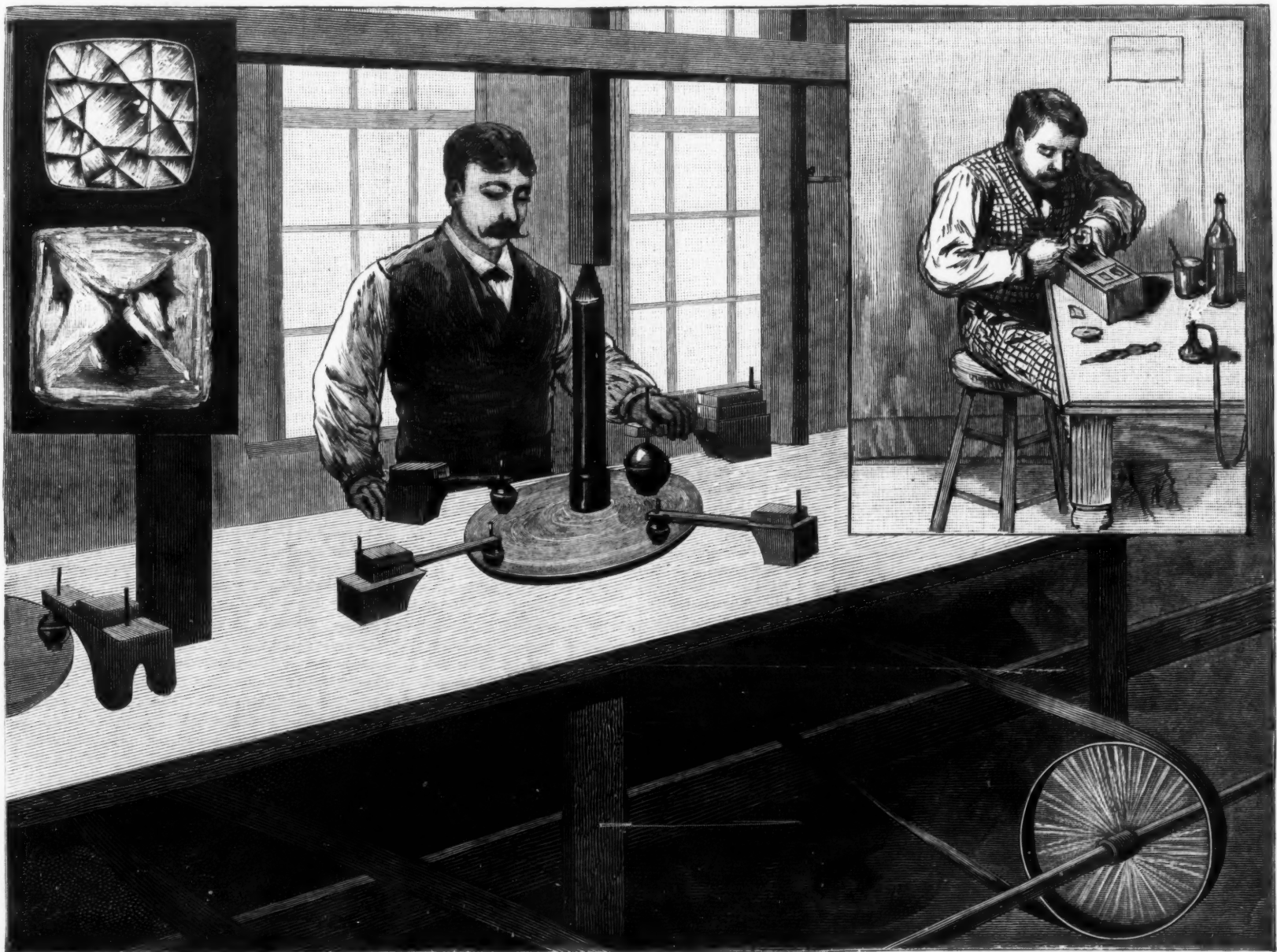
plainly than by our illustrations. A horizontal disk of steel, revolving at a great velocity, and covered with diamond dust, performs the work, which is a simple process of grinding. The gem, firmly held in position, is fixed in a paste of silver and lead amalgam, which at first plastic, becomes when cool, firm and rigid, and in this it is held upon the revolving wheel, until the rough particles upon the exposed surface are ground away. Its position is then changed, another surface exposed, and reduced by the same process. Great deftness and accuracy of hand and sight are necessary to the successful performance of the work, which is one of skill, training and patience. The work of the Maiden Lane firm of diamond cutters will compare favorably with that of the Amsterdam workman, with whom the practical monopoly of the diamond trade of the world has for hundreds of years resided, and their complete success with "The Cleveland Gem" is ample proof of their skill and ability.

THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION.

ALL the buildings of the New Orleans Exposition are now completed, and the formal opening will take place as promised, on the 16th instant. Exhibits have been arriving for nearly four weeks past, nearly 2,000 carloads having been received up to this writing. Outside of the United States, Mexico leads the way, and Spanish America follows. A large quantity of ginger, coffee, cocoa and medicinal plants, orchids and palms, and manifold other tropical growths, precious ores and woods, have already arrived from these countries. All the space allotted to Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium, Austro-Hungary, Italy, Japan, Siam, China, Turkey, Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, Jamaica and British Honduras will be full. The display of machinery from foreign countries is especially attractive.

New England will be finely represented, the exhibits from that section of the Union filling one-ninth of the space allotted to States and Territories. Maine will make lumber, industrial and sporting fisheries, and the sardine and lobster canning business her specialties; Vermont, her beautiful and various marbles and granites; Connecticut, firearms, sewing-machines, bicycles, carriages, tools, and other Yankee notions; Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, the products of their cotton and woolen mills, boots and shoes, agricultural implements and other manufactured goods.

The great industries of the Middle States will contribute extensively to the show. Philadelphia alone has sent 250 exhibits. New Jersey will show many specimens of her manufactures. The Lake region will display a great variety of cereals, grasses, timber, ores and dairy products. Of the



NEW YORK CITY.—CUTTING "THE CLEVELAND GEM"—THE STONE IN THE ROUGH AND AS CUT.
FROM SKETCHES BY A STAFF ARTIST.

last named, Minnesota will make a conspicuous exhibit. A miniature City of Pullman will acquaint the visitor with the model shops, cottages and other features of a unique manufacturing centre. Dakota evinces a purpose to advertise her mineral and agricultural resources nobly. Colorado will have no mean display, though she has been slow about getting to work. Missouri's assortment of specimens will include ores, building stone, fire clay, wool, birds, botanical collections, tobacco and cotton. Kansas and Nebraska promise well.

The South will make an unprecedented show, not confining herself to the big cotton exposition which opens in February, nor to her other great staples, sugar, tobacco and rice. North Carolina alone has sent 12,000 exhibits. The magnificent timber, fruits, flowers and ferns of Florida will prove an interesting feature. Alabama will send live-stock, clay, pottery, iron ore and manufactures, grains, grasses and other products. Hosts of colonial relics, including a sword which Washington gave General Spotswood and letters of President Jackson, have been promised. The railroads of the country, notably the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Louisville and Nashville, will display collections showing the resources of their territory.

The colored people of the country will make a remarkable exhibit. Every State and Territory will be represented. Although many—perhaps most—of this race in the South are engaged in agriculture, and in the North in household, hotel and similar service, yet there are artisans of much skill among them, such as shoemakers, cabinet-makers and smiths, whose work can and will be displayed at the Exposition. Some way may be found of showing their advancement in other crafts, like bricklaying and building, in which many of them excel. The Indians at Hampton Institute will also contribute specimens of their work to this fair.

On another page illustrations of the Exhibition grounds and buildings afford an admirable bird's-eye view of the scene on which the world's industries are to achieve fresh triumphs. The buildings have been already so well described that they may be left to speak for themselves in the picture we give. All the Exposition accessories will be upon the grandest scale. Electric lights will abound everywhere, indoors and out. Before the main entrance of the chief buildings there will be two lamps of 36,000 candle-power. The fountain in an artificial lake near the Mexican building, throwing out jets at the height of 100 feet, will be illumined by a tower-light of 100,000 candle-power. Numerous other smaller lights will be scattered elsewhere. The Edison, Brush, Leavitt-Mueller, Jenny, Thompson, Houston and probably other systems will be represented here. Twenty gigantic engines, furnishing 4,200 horse-power, will give motion to the machinery. The live-stock quarters will accommodate 1,000 horses and 500 cattle. The premiums and other outlay in this department amount to \$125,000. There is a half-mile trotting track and an arena for the display of animals. Forty sawmills have been set up in the special building for that purpose.

The first State to report with ten carloads of goods was Nebraska, and before the middle of November the work of arranging the exhibits was vigorously under way. The space occupied by the State is 50 feet wide by nearly 200 feet long, and all the large area will be utilized in exhibiting her vast resources in corn, small grain of all kinds, vegetables in profusion and of mammoth proportions, manufactured articles, flour, canned goods and the great beef, pork and dairy interests. We give a picture showing the arrangement of the Nebraska exhibits.

Another of our illustrations shows the arrival of the pieces of statuary designed for the adornment of the main entrance of the Main Building. These are a copy of one of the bas-reliefs of the Albert Memorial, erected by Queen Victoria to the memory of the Prince Consort, in South Kensington, London. The group consists of a number of large-sized figures, symbolizing the happy relations existing between Great Britain and the United States. This has been placed on the top part of the main tower, and is 13 feet long by 19 feet high. Also, there is to be placed in the niches on either side of the grand entrance statues of Columbus and Washington, nine feet high.

TO A LOVER.

LOVE—love me all—
With all the kisses of thy mouth
Warm as the sweet and sunny South,
With all the foldings of thine arms,
With all the pressures of thy palms,
With all the passion of thine eyes,
With all that makes the weak or wise,
Love—love me all!

Love—love me all—
Quicken my soul to know thine own,
Kiss me to fire, if I be stone;
Touch me, and teach my soul to thrill
At the tender bidding of thy will.
Hold me close to thy strong, sure heart;
Make my life of thy life a part.
Love—love me all!

F. A. MATHEWS.

MARRIAGE FROM GRATITUDE.

PERHAPS some people might call the Hotel Belle View dull; we residents use the adjective "exclusive"; both mean about the same thing undoubtedly to the ordinary mind, but we are none of us ordinary, thank Heaven!

Our hotel is an invalid resort on the Atlantic coast; I shan't mention where, for I disapprove of gratuitous advertising. It is the acme of all that a sick person could desire; the floors are muffled so that the heaviest footfall is inaudible; the servants talk in subdued tones, and never laugh; the piano is kept locked; and wheeled chairs and reclining couches render the halls impassable.

Even the prospect from the front windows has something reassuring in it to an invalid; an apothecary's shop stands invitingly opposite, flanked on either side by a doctor's and an undertaker's establishment, and with an opera-glass of moderate power can be discerned the monumental spires of a beautiful little cemetery, so that the spectator feels that truly in the midst of life we are in death, and resigns himself with the utmost tranquility to his fate.

We have a widely diversified set of invalids in our house, but entirely of the very highest rank in

society, please understand. A general, a judge and a sea-captain, all afflicted with the rheumatism, make the reading-room their headquarters, and also, I might add, make it exceedingly unpleasant for every one else, owing to their rather irascible dispositions; seven consumptives hold entire control over the south gallery, among them being an exiled countess, two editors, and an authoress and an ex-Senator; the north porch belongs to several distinguished dyspeptics; and a mysterious gentleman, generally believed to be a nobleman, and a lunatic at that, claims undisturbed possession of the gymnasium. I myself am a martyr to a number of ailments which my medical advisers view in a cold and exceedingly unsympathetic light; they actually have the cruelty to state that I would speedily recover if I would fix my attention on some other object than myself; however, their lack of sympathy doesn't appear to interfere with their accepting their fees.

Just here let me inform you that I am not a hypochondriacal gossip; I am a poor, suffering single lady with a comfortable little fortune and a very saucy maid. My sole amusement is investigating my surroundings, and it is because I found the Hotel Belle View possessed such interesting ones that I have taken up my residence there.

Now for my little story, and when I have finished I hope you will thrill with horror as I do every time I think of her, poor, poor dear!

It was a very rainy day when they arrived, and even I will acknowledge that Atlantic—Mercy! I nearly let out the name, didn't I? Well, the coast resort, then, is not a cheerful place in an easterly storm.

The three possessors of the reading-room were all aching and growing at the same time; the consumptives were cowering over the immense hall grate, barking in a melancholy chorus, poor things! and the nobleman in the gymnasium was heard occasionally between the blasts of the wind roaring a most doleful ditty. No, it wasn't cheerful, I am willing to admit. The arrival of the afternoon stage caused a slight ripple of excitement, and we looked with interest for the newcomers.

There were only three of them.

First came a tall, thin lady, young, beautifully dressed, with a most angelic face, but far, far gone with disease, poor thing! She was leaning on the arm of a frightfully ugly, shabby little man; and behind these two, with her lovely head held high in the air, came another girl, younger than the first, and, oh! so very, very pretty! It seemed as if the sun had shone out for a moment as she passed us.

The wretched young men in the office opened their sleepy eyes wide with admiration, and even the growlers in the reading-room stopped contradicting each other for a minute while they gazed at her.

As soon as they had registered and been shown to their rooms, I rose and inspected the ledger. "Miss Isabella Clark; Miss Amy Clark; C. H. Morgan, M. D.; New York," the entry read, and somehow I felt a thrill of interest run through me such as I had not known for years; not, in fact, since the wife of Major Stevens ran away with Professor Hall—one a confirmed dyspeptic and the other a very savage scientist, my dear! I'm sure I don't know why they ran, for both were old enough to do as they pleased, and their relatives were only too glad to be rid of them.

Well, to return to my people. The delicate young lady became invisible after her arrival, and never left her room, and the devotion of that ugly little man to her was something remarkable. He traveled over the entire village for her dainties to tempt her appetite; he paid ridiculous sums to the flower-vendors for bouquets to send to her; he offended the undertaker mortally by ordering him to remove a beautiful casket from his show-window because the sight of it made her nervous; and, to cap the climax, he came racing down to the office one evening and raged like a veritable maniac because dear Mrs. Hodges, the proprietress, had sent up a minister to converse with the young woman on her future state.

"She should not be troubled and fretted," the small doctor declared, or the party would leave the house at once. After that we let them alone.

All this time my beauty was pursuing her scornful way, she made friends with no one, and what time she did not devote to her sister she spent in reading or writing.

Sit in the reading-room she would, in spite of the three cross old gentlemen, and after a time they grew to regard her as a lawful inmate, and really lessened their growling and snapping on her account. Her manner towards the doctor puzzled me; it was almost as if she was afraid of him, while he acted like her devoted lover, which is only one remove from acting like a devoted idiot.

In the evenings he would sit gazing at her as she read or wrote, as if he were trying to devour her with his eyes. Very nice eyes they were, too, the only good feature in his face, large and dark, and keen as an eagle's. Once in awhile, when she would look up and meet his gaze a lovely pink would spread over her face from forehead to chin, and she would turn away with the saddest look imaginable.

Every one in the house grew to wonder over the history of the three; some said the little doctor was in love with the elder sister, some said it was the younger; at all events he paid their bills and spent his money right and left in their behalf like a little prince, which he certainly wasn't. I tried to induce Cicily, my maid, to help me unravel the mystery, but the utmost of her efforts only revealed that one evening as she was walking on the gallery past their window (she wasn't peeping, I assure you, Cicily never peeps) she saw the elder sister lying on the bed and the little one kneeling by her side, crying in a soft, heart broken sort of a way, and saying between her sobs: "Oh, my darling! If it wasn't for your sake I would never degrade myself to such a man!" And the sick

one kept saying: "Promise me you'll send for him this very evening!" Finally the younger promised, and then it was growing cool on the gallery, so Cicily came in.

The little doctor had been away all that day, and at night he returned with magazines, flowers, fruit and wine enough to set up a store.

At tea I noticed on my lady's left hand a single diamond spark, and also observed that the doctor seemed to have thrown off a little of his servility towards her, and acted more manly than I had ever seen him.

As for her, she was as gay as a lark, and kept him laughing all through the meal with her sly bits of sarcasm.

I thought to myself, "Ah, my dear, for all you are trying to hide it so bravely, I can read your secret." I think she saw my thoughts in my face, for she grew more quiet after she caught my pitying glance. I knew, as well as if she had told me, that she was going to marry that ugly little man out of gratitude for his kindness to her sister.

In the evening she wrote a long, long letter while the doctor staid up-stairs with the invalid, and at the risk of my life—for I had to invade the reading-room to do so, and the three rheumatic patients made some very unpleasant remarks in consequence—I saw the address, "Richard Crosby, Brooklyn, New York."

The next three days were sad ones indeed, for the sick young lady began to fail rapidly, and all the doctors and medicines in the world could not stop her. Her sister, poor child, was nearly wild with grief, but controlled her feelings like a little soldier while she was in the sick room. As for me I firmly put aside my own acute sufferings and did my feeble best to help.

On the morning of the third day the answer to the Brooklyn letter came, and I carried it up to my beauty and watched her as she read it. She murmured "cruel" once or twice, then a summons from the sick room came for her, and she crumpled the letter in her hand and dropped it. I suppose it was wrong (but then I knew some of the servants would find it and read it if I didn't) but I took that letter to my room and smoothed it carefully out. This is what it said:

"DEAR MISS CLARK—Your favor of the 5th received. I am obliged to decline to comply with your request to come to you, as I am to be married on the 7th instant. I sincerely trust my absence will not cause any distress. I suppose your own marriage to Dr. Morgan will take place shortly. Certainly his devotion to yourself and sister deserves some reward. Yours respectfully, R. C."

Here was another point. She evidently loved another man and he had jilted her. She had written, imploring him to come and rescue her from this relentless demon of a doctor, and he had declined. Poor, poor child! It certainly was more interesting than a three volume novel.

When I went to the door of the sick-room again I was told the poor sufferer was no more. Cicily, who was present at the end, told me that when the younger girl entered the room the invalid lifted her head, and said in quite a strong voice, "Has he come?" and her sister had taken her in her arms and held her close without answering. When she laid her down life had fled.

Now surely, said all of us, some of their friends or relatives will come in this hour of need! But no, the little doctor was still the sole, ruling power. He gave the last sad directions, and on the morning of the burial he and the sister alone followed the coffin to the beautiful little cemetery.

Two days later and they had left the hotel. The wonder over them died out, and once more we became a quiet, peaceable community with no thoughts or ideas outside of our own infirmities.

Four months later as I was lying on my couch, listlessly glancing over an old New York paper, my eyes fell on a notice among the marriages: "On Tuesday, October 10th, at St. Stephen's, Miss Amy Carlye Clark, daughter of the late Rev. John Clark, to Dr. Charles Hamilton Morgan, both of N. Y." I gave a faint scream and fell back fainting among my cushions, whereupon Cicily came in and most roughly thrust the smelling salts under my nose, owing to which I managed to rouse myself sufficiently, sick as I was, to crawl down-stairs with the news to dear Mrs. Hodges.

"I knew it two weeks ago, Miss Wickerson," she said, rather coolly I fancied. "They have written here for rooms and will be down on Saturday."

Well, Saturday they came, and would you believe it? That girl was prettier than ever, her mourning became her wonderfully, and she was the picture of quiet happiness.

I knew it was all a piece of clever acting, though. The shabby, little doctor had bloomed out marvelously too, whether it was his new clothes, or whether it was the consciousness of having had his own hard-hearted way, I cannot say, but he really wasn't bad-looking at all.

And such devotion! They were never separated one minute. I fancied she looked dreadfully bored sometimes however. She seemed quite disposed to be friendly this time, and was very fond of talking to me of her poor, dear sister. At last one day I coaxed her into my room, the doctor having gone for a walk, as I supposed. "Now, my dear," I said, "tell me all. I'm only an old woman, so you mustn't mind my having found out your secret. I know you married that dreadful little man in return for his kindness to your poor sister; I know you loathe him and adore a Mr. Crosby, who married another girl. But I want to know from your own lips how it came about."

I acknowledge it was a little abrupt of me, but I expected Cicily in every moment and it was my only chance. But oh, that false, deceiving girl! She rose from her chair and drew herself up to her full height (five feet three, I think it was) and glared at me with eyes that fairly blazed. Then she turned to the door. "Charlie!" she called, with all the strength of her powerful young lungs, and at the sound of her voice in came that horrid little doctor, who I had supposed away off in the

woods somewhere. When he entered she threw her arms around his neck to his great astonishment, and burst into tears.

"Oh, Charlie!" she sobbed, "that dreadful woman thinks I married you because you were kind to Belle, and that I love Richard Crosby"; then turning to me like a young tigress (in the midst of my fright I couldn't help seeing that her rage made her more beautiful), she cried: "I love my husband with all my heart. How could I help it when he has given me all the happiness I have ever known since my birth?—gone shabby and poor himself that I might have my every wish gratified! Richard Crosby! He is not worthy to touch my husband's shoe-latchets! Do you think I could love the man who broke my sister's heart?"

Then the doctor spoke not to me, but to her.

"Be quiet, Amy, be quiet, my darling. What's more probable than that outsiders should doubt your love for such a poor misshapen fellow as myself; but we know it is true, and that is enough."

And together they left the room, and that afternoon the house.

And now Mrs. Hodges blames me for driving off two of her best paying guests; and Cicily has given me a month's warning, for she says she won't stay with such a meddlesome, interfering old maid.

But I know in the depths of my heart, and all the ugly doctors and pretty girls in Christendom can't convince me to the contrary, that Amy Clark married that Dr. Morgan from gratitude.

WRECKERS ON THE NEW JERSEY COAST.

NEW JERSEY'S 120-mile strip of coast line, fronting full upon the Atlantic, is a place where the carcass of many a tall ship lies buried. Easterly winds roll violent seas upon its dangerous shoals, and the lights of Sandy Hook, Barnegat and Cape May, throwing their powerful beams a score of miles out to sea, warn off the approaching bark. But too often tempest and tide are stronger than screw or helm, and the coasting schooner, the brig from the West Indies, or perhaps some great steamer, "rich burgher of the flood," is docked in sand. The life-saving Stations which dot the coast have of late years diminished the loss of life attendant upon these mishaps, but the wreckage is as great as ever. Casks and costly bales, and flotsam and jetsam of every species are strewn along the gray beach by every wintry gale. It does not lie there long, however, for the coast is well patrolled, and the Jersey farmers and fishermen find wrecking a profitable as well as an interesting business. Our sketch was made at Deal Beach, just below Long Branch, where the en-approaching sea has left a bluff of red earth twenty to thirty feet high, and in Summer smiling corn-fields overlook the tumbling surf. It was here, two years since, that a Brazilian steamer went to pieces, and scattered a whole cargo of coffee on the shoals for the fishes breakfast. The wreckers also came in for a share, and for a year afterwards a peculiar briny taste was observable in the morning beverage at nearly every breakfast-table in Monmouth County.

PICTORIAL SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN ILLUSTRATED PRESS.

THE CAMEL CORPS IN EGYPT.

The organization of the camel corps for service in the Gordon relief expedition has been attended with less difficulty than was anticipated. It is true that the troopers have found camel-riding by no means agreeable at the outset; but the animal is intelligent, docile and tractable, and as the men become accustomed to their drill, they fall quite naturally and easily into the requirements of the "camelry" service. Of course the process of mounting and dismounting is rather ridiculous than otherwise. It is thus described by a correspondent of the London Standard: "First, officers and men have all to imitate rigorously the gurgling by which their Arab masters were wont to request their camels to lie down—an uncouth sound which the Anglo-Saxon throat accomplishes with difficulty. Then there is a jogging and kicking of heels and roaring of camels, with English accompaniment; this lasts for a minute or so until, one by one, all have subsided on the ground, when the men get off, and discipline, silence and military decorum are restored. It is the same when mounting, and, indeed, one can hear a mile away the Mounted Infantry execute either of these movements, so great is the din and so loud are the complaints to which men and camels give vent."

WHERE THE PARIS CHOLERA EPIDEMIC WAS BRED.

One of our illustrations represents a scene in the Rue Ste. Marguerite, Paris, during the prevalence of the recent cholera epidemic. It was here, in a malodorous and squalid district, inhabited chiefly by ragpickers, that the disease first appeared, and here its worst ravages occurred. Paris is a city of wide streets, open squares, running waters, admirable sewers, and general salubrity; but it has its rookeries and sanitary plague-spots. No clearer warning than the outbreak, now happily over for the present, could possibly have been given, and the health authorities of Paris see their duty unmistakably indicated. Whether or not the cholera will reappear in the French capital next Summer depends chiefly upon the adoption of the precautions for which the existence of such places as the Rue Ste. Marguerite cries out.

HFU CHING-CHEN.

This distinguished son of the Celestial Empire who has been sent beyond the great wall as special envoy to the Courts of Berlin, Vienna, Rome and The Hague, was born in the year 1844, in the delta land of the Yang-tse River, in the Province of Che-Kiang. He belongs to a race whose ancestry goes back into remote ages, and his immediate forefathers were "yellow buttons." In his twenty-fourth year he took high literary honors, and won the much-coveted grade of Siutsai, or "elegant talent," wresting the prize from 60,000 competitors. This well-earned distinction brought him into prominence, and he was appointed successively to the offices of Inspector of Ports and Commissary-general. He was also appointed with secret instructions to watch the operations of France, the language of which, as also that of Germany, he speaks with remarkable fluency. The Emperor caused him, with eleven others, to be sent to Europe to acquire diplomacy and the European tongues, and from button to button this gifted Celestial has ascended, winning each step by zeal, talent and industry.

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN.

The French have found the conquest of Tonquin to be a much more difficult matter than they had anticipated. General de l'Isle advises the Government that he expects to clear Tonquin of the enemy in February and March—before the Summer heats compel the troops to seek shelter in cantonments; but it may well be doubted whether this rosy anticipation will be realized. It is now believed that some 15,000 reinforcements will be sent to the scene of conflict; 1,000 troops of the Foreign Legion have already left Algiers. The transportation arrangements for forwarding the reinforcements have been so timed that they will reach Haiphong about the end of January. Our picture shows a scene at Toulon during the embarkation of troops.

CATHEDRAL OF RIGA.

The corner-stone of the new Cathedral at Riga, now completed, was laid in 1876. It is built on the Byzantine style of the sixth century, and is crowned with five cupolas. A church tower stands separately from the cathedral. The body of the church is built of bricks of lemon color. The cupolas are painted sky blue, and their ridges are gilded. The best Russian Academicians furnished the cathedral with holy images of their own work. In all there are eighty-two large pictures in the church. The late Czar presented to the cathedral twelve church bells, the largest of which weighs 2,952 pounds.

ELECTRICAL RAILROADING.

ELECTRIC railroading is the coming feature in rapid transit in New York. The electric motor men, who have heretofore been at sword's points in business rivalry, have now joined hands for a practical experiment, and a commission has been formed to pick out the best features of the five contending motors. A stock company is to be formed with a capital of \$1,000,000, and \$500,000 in stock is to be given to the motor or motors that give the best satisfaction. Mr. Cyrus W. Field is anxious to apply electric motors to the elevated roads, and the underground people have determined to use this power from the start. The saving over horse-power by the use of electricity is said to be fifty per cent., and in the case of the elevated roads it will be very nearly as large. The trouble in making the change is the cost of the plant, but the new Electric Commission proposes to make the change at its own cost, and to charge rent or take its pay in stock. The Brooklyn Bridge Railway people are preparing for a practical experiment in electrical railroading, which is to be made on their line by the Daft Electric Company. The electricians make the experiment at their own expense and during hours when the regular cars are not running; but if the experiment is a success, electricity will at once succeed the cable.

A WONDERFUL AUTOMATON.

THE *Troy Standard* says: "Nicholas Thelan, of Schenectady, a blacksmith by trade, is now engaged on a piece of automatic work which will be completed in another week and which is really wonderful in construction. By the aid of ninety-four small imitations of human beings, the movements of which are regulated by machinery, Mr. Thelan portrays the closing scenes in the life and death of Christ. The cabinet is of light weight and could be easily transported from one place to another. The machinery is in the lower part. There are nine compartments in the upper cabinet, the doors of which open in rotation and disclose the progressive scenes of the passion. In the lower part are keys similar to those in a fine organ. In front of these and a little above is a large roller operated by cog-wheels and rope. Attached to the rope is a heavy weight, which, after being raised, is allowed to descend and the machinery is set in motion. The roller, on which are small pieces of wood placed at intervals, turns slowly, and each piece in turn comes in contact with a key. A wire leads from each key to a separate compartment in the cabinet, and when the pieces of wood on the rollers strike the keys the compartments open and the mute display begins.

"When the machinery is first placed in motion a curtain rises in the front of the cabinet, and Christ and his apostles are found sitting at the last supper. It is the moment when Judas, half arising, leans towards his Master and says, 'Lord, is it I?' The curtain falls, doors near it open, and the Saviour is seen in prayer, an angel hovering nearby; close at hand the apostles lie in different attitudes of repose. The third scene opens upon the garden where Judas betrayed the Saviour. The picture is portrayed by nineteen figures, six being soldiers. Following this the apostles slowly pass through the corridor of Pontius Pilate's palace, but when they are in front of the audience a door opens above them, the Saviour appears and blesses them. At the same time Peter, in shame, turns his head away. When the procession is first seen Satan's head shows above the cabinet. It fixes its gaze on Peter for an instant and then turns to Judas, and does not remove its eyes until the figure disappears. The fifth scene represents the scourging of Jesus, seven figures taking part. In the following, Jesus is crowned; in this there are also seven figures. Then comes the court-room scene, where Jesus is sentenced to be crucified. Here Pontius Pilate is seated on the throne listening to the message from his wife. The eighth representation depicts the Saviour on the cross between two thieves. Nearby is a troop of Roman soldiers, with their leader on horseback. The ninth and last scene represents the ascension, shown by twelve figures."

THE MINCE-PIE.

THE *Baltimore American* grows sentimental, thus: "As the Winter steals upon us, so do the mince-pies. The mellow gold of the pumpkin is fading, and the fierce heat and stimulus of the mince-meat is necessary to warm up the blood, which congeals under the influence of the frost. The mince-pie is upon us. It flutters down and alights complacently in our homesteads. It drags its laden crust into the depot restaurants, and it twitters exultantly before us as we look upon the broad expanse of the lunch-counters.

"A great many people eat mince-pies, but there are not a great many who know how they are built. The old Virginia housekeeper, when she wishes to make glad the hearts of her guests, gets from a well-grown, corn-fed-bullock the leaf and kidney fat, which she chops fine. Then she gets a lot of raisins and currants, which are washed and picked. Then she gets some citron, and slices that up fine; likewise some apples. She mixes this up with a dust of flower, a proper amount of granulated sugar, and after clandestinely chuck-

ing in a couple of brandied peaches, chopped up, she pours in enough French brandy to make the whole mess jolly. These ingredients are well-stirred together. Now for the pastry. This is the hardest part. The flour must be mixed with ice water, some powdered crackers are to be added, and after it is kneaded into a dough and worked hard with the fists, it is rolled out flat and lumps of lard are ploved into it with the thumb. These lumps of lard are worked into the dough *ad infinitum*. If too much is put in, however, the crust is too greasy and brittle. It must be dry and flaky. Now put a layer of dough in a tin pan, flatten it down, slice away the jagged edges, and in goes the mince-meat. Now, then, another layer of dough on top; press it down around the rim; decorate it with cuts according to artistic fancies, and bake in a quick oven. There you have your real mince-pie. It is conducive to nightmares and a whole Buffalo Bill show of broncho horses at least; but should the mince-meat be carelessly slung together, should the currants and raisins be too few, the suet too gross, the brandy too bad, the 'chuck' too base, or the pastry too 'sad,' beware of the mince-pie. It biteth like the adder, and mauleth the consumer like unto a trip-hammer."

GARFIELD AND JOHN RANDOLPH TUCKER.

THE Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record* writes: "Mrs. Garfield did a very graceful and a very sensible thing in asking John Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, to act as the guardian of her infant children during their legal minority. Graceful, because Tucker was one of Garfield's truest friends; sensible, because a better man could not have been found for that responsible position. When Tucker came up from his professorship in 'The University,' as the Virginians call it, a brilliant, scholarly, big-hearted, old-fashioned Virginia gentleman, to sit in the House of Representatives, he sought out the more cultivated among his colleagues and made them his friends. This was not difficult, for no one ever knew him long without loving him. Among them all he found no one so congenial as Garfield. Although they differed diametrically in most things, yet they had much in common. Garfield was a big-brained, big-hearted boy, his enthusiasm tempered only by his culture. Morally weak and unfitted by nature and by education for politics, he was socially a most charming companion, and intellectually a rarely well-cultivated man. Tucker was personally as delightful as Garfield, excelling him in his ability to tell a good story, and was intellectually his peer in every respect. At the same time he was morally strong, as honest as he was fearless, although he was no better equipped for political life than Garfield. Of course their political views differed *in toto*. Tucker was a State Rights man; Garfield was a Nationalist. Tucker was a revenue reformer; Garfield, though at heart he was a revenue reformer, bowed to the will of the party bosses and avowed himself a protectionist. But one day, after their friendship had become a fact, Garfield came over to Tucker's desk on the Democratic side of the House, and said: 'Tucker, you know I am a Protectionist, but I want that there should be free trade hereafter between you and me in matters literary.' 'With all my heart,' responded Tucker, and from that time to the day of Garfield's death they were the closest friends. They both loved literature—all letters, ancient and modern, but, perhaps, most of all, the Greek and Latin classics. Every day they managed to steal time from even the most engrossing of their legislative duties for an excursion into those ever-blooming fields. Sometimes they met in the library, sometimes in a committee-room, or again on the floor of the House itself. Rather an odd growth in such a volcanic soil. Tucker relates that once, during one of these expeditions into the classic shades, Garfield asked him whether he knew where our national motto, 'E Pluribus Unum,' came from. Tucker was obliged to admit that he did not. 'Well,' said Garfield, 'it comes from a description in Horace of the preparation of a Roman salad,' and he turned to it. Sure enough there was a list of the ingredients, with the remark that the product was 'E Pluribus Unum'—'one of many.' 'I hope you observe, Tucker,' said Nationalist Garfield, 'that the product was "one"—"unum." 'Yes,' said State Rights Tucker, 'and I hope you observe, Garfield, that it was "of many"—"E Pluribus." 'So both got a laugh out of it. This pleasant literary partnership continued up to the time that Garfield was nominated for the Presidency. Then came the campaign, the lull between election and inauguration, the feverish Conkling episode and Guiteau's bullet. The old friends met again and again during that hurried last year, but they never resumed their pleasant diversions among their books. No one mourned Garfield more sincerely than his friend Tucker, and no one among all his friends could better discharge the trust which Mrs. Garfield has laid upon him. The 'infant children,' I take to be James, Mollie and the small boy, Rudolph. They are fortunate in their guardian—he is the typical guardian—faithful, vigilant, and withal jolly and kindly, a simple-hearted, single-hearted, noble man."

CLOSE ELECTIONS.

THE Chicago *Inter-ocean* reminds us that close votes are nothing new in this country. Mr. Hendricks was elected Governor of Indiana in 1872 by a plurality of only 1,148 votes. As early as 1824, in the contest between Adams and Jackson, there was a difference of only 109 in Maryland's vote on these two candidates, in favor of Adams. Four years later that State voted on these same candidates, and though there were nearly 25,000 additional votes divided between them, Adams still led by 1,181. In 1833, when Clay and Jackson were the rival candidates, Delaware gave Clay but 166 more votes than Jackson got, and in Maryland there was an actual difference of only 4 votes, Clay getting 19,160, and Jackson 19,156. The vote in New Jersey that year stood: Clay, 23,392; Jackson, 23,656; a trifling yet all-important difference of 464 votes. In 1806, when Harrison and Van Buren were the petitioners of suffrage, there was a difference in Connecticut of only 768 votes, in Louisiana of 270, in Mississippi of 201, and in New Jersey of 545.

In 1840, when Harrison ran against Van Buren, there was a difference in the vote in Maine of 411, in Michigan of 1,835, in Pennsylvania of 1,345 in a total vote of 287,097, and in Virginia of 1,392. Between Clay and Polk in 1844 there were differences in Louisiana of 701 votes; in New Jersey, 823; and in Tennessee, Polk's home, Clay led him by just 113 votes. In 1848, between Taylor and Cass, the difference between votes for the two was in Alabama, 981; in Delaware, 523; in Iowa, 1,009; in Mississippi, 615; and in Virginia, 1,462.

The race of Pierce against Scott in 1852 was correspondingly close in some States, the advantage being in Delaware 25 votes; in Louisiana, 1,392; in North Carolina, 686; and in Tennessee, 1,880. In the memorable and remarkable contest of 1860 Lincoln only had 657 votes the better of Douglas in California. In 1864 McClellan got only 612 more votes than Lincoln in Delaware. In California, in 1868, Grant received but 506 more votes than Seymour, and in Oregon but 164 majority. In 1872 again, between Greeley and Grant, Delaware held her party votes within 909 of each other.

FACTS OF INTEREST.

THE largest railway-station in the world has just been completed at Birmingham, England, at a cost of \$2,000,000.

THE fire-engines in Italian cities are still the same little hand-pumps used in the beginning of the century; not a single steam fire-engine exists on the peninsula.

EXPERIMENTS in England have shown that gas and oil are about equally good for lighthouses, and that the electric light is superior to either in fine weather, but probably not so good in fogs.

THERE is now a great popular fancy for calendars embellished with quotations, and ingenious and pretty designs. There are eighty-five calendars in the market, and the number is increasing.

NATURAL gas, for use in dwellings, is now furnished to householders in the City of Pittsburgh for fifteen cents per thousand feet. It is cheaper than coal, more cleanly, instantly kindled or turned off, and not liable to waste.

THE increase of cremation is especially marked in Italy, where the statistics may be compared with those of Germany. Since Milan set the example eight years ago, Lodi, Rome, Cremona, Varese and Spezia have erected crematory temples, Novara, Venice, Florence, Pisa, Leghorn and Turin are preparing to follow suit, and "Cremation Associations" have been formed also in nineteen other towns, mustering some 6,000 members. Altogether there have been 463 cases of cremation in Italy since 1876, by far the majority—362—taking place at Milan.

THE trees upon which nutmegs grow look like small pear-trees, and are generally not over twenty feet high. The flowers are very much like the lily-of-the-valley. They are pale and very fragrant. The nutmeg is the seed of the fruit, and mace is the thin covering over the seed. The fruit is about the size of a peach. When ripe it breaks open, and shows a little nut inside. The trees grow on the islands of Asia and tropical America. They bear fruit seventy or eighty years, and have ripe fruit upon them all the season. A tree in Jamaica has over 4,000 nutmegs on it every year.

THOSE who like codfish needn't go hungry this Winter, unless they are extremely poor. The catch of codfish this year has been enormous. In fact, such a huge quantity was brought home from the banks that it has proved disastrous to the fishermen and owners of fishing vessels. On every quintal of fish (112 pounds) coming to Boston, as the central market of the United States, the curer loses, on the average, \$1. The receipts at Boston the week before last, on a dull market, were 1,200,000 pounds. Retailers can buy the best codfish in the market at three cents per pound, the "boneless" at four or five cents.

THE last census of Roumania gives a total population of 4,424,961, of which 2,276,558 are males, and 2,148,403 are females. According to religious sects there are 4,198,664 orthodox Greeks, 134,168 Jews, 45,152 Roman Catholics, 28,903 Protestants, 8,734 Gregorians, 8,108 Armenians, and 1,323 Mohammedans. The foreign element in the population is composed as follows: 28,128 Austrians, 6,525 Greeks, 3,658 Germans, 2,822 English, 2,706 Russians, 2,631 Turks, 1,142 French, 167 Italians, and 539 of various nationalities—in all 51,138 persons. The urban population numbers only 781,170, while the rural population is 3,643,783.

THE huge metal cap to be placed on top of the Washington Monument, and which has been manufactured at Philadelphia by order of the Government, is of the hitherto rare metal aluminum, and weighs only 117½ ounces. It will be burnished, and as the metal does not corrode by exposure to the elements, it will, when in position, shine like polished silver for ever. The lightning-rod with which the monument will be provided will be jointed to the aluminum cap, and as the latter metal is the best known conductor of electricity save silver, the rod will not be required to project from the top of the cap. The metal is now being produced at Philadelphia in commercial quantities.

DEATH-ROLL OF THE WEEK.

NOVEMBER 28TH.—In Lenox, Mass., Edward Delafeld, of the New York Stock Exchange, aged 48 years. November 29th.—In Boston, Mass., Orlando Tompkins, of the Boston Theatre, aged 70 years; in Wortendyke, N. J., Abram C. Wortendyke, President of the Wortendyke Manufacturing Company, aged 41 years; in New York, Major-general Gershom Mott, of Morristown, N. J., aged 62 years; in New York, Samuel S. Wallis, well known in theatrical circles, aged 73 years; in Baltimore, Md., Dr. Harvey L. Byrd; in New York, Levi Goldenberg, the well-known lace importer, aged 57 years; in Jersey City, N. J., Chester W. Mabie, organist, composer and musician. November 30th.—In Enfield, Conn., Dr. H. A. Grant, Surgeon-general of Connecticut, under Governor Buckingham, aged 71 years; in Somerville, Mass., Major Joseph Bush, U.S.A., aged 57 years. December 1st.—In Albany, N. Y., Henry Smith, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, aged 55 years. December 2d.—In New York, Samuel R. Platt, Rear-commander of the New York Yacht Club, aged 56 years; in New York, Charles Lincoln, the famous dog fancier, aged 42 years. December 3d.—In New York, Francis D. Moulton, formerly President of the International Dairy Fair Association, aged 48 years; in New York, Henry Parsons Farnam, a retired merchant, aged 80 years; in Brooklyn, N. Y., George L. Davis, ex-paymaster in the United States Navy, aged 62 years; in Rutland, Vt., Judge Seneca R. Dorr, aged 64 years. December 4th.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., William Edwards, Secretary of the Cypress Hills Cemetery, aged 86 years; in London, England, the Rev. Edward Girdlestone, Canon of Bristol, aged 79 years. December 5th.—In New York, Thomas Lackland Smith, A. N. A., landscape painter, aged 50 years; in London, England, Augustus Voelcker, the eminent chemist.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE Italian Government has prepared a Bill devoting \$20,000,000 to sanitary works in Naples.

A PHILADELPHIA woman has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment on conviction of being a nuisance and common scold.

THE lumber cut in the Ottawa Valley, Canada, this year amounts to 625,000,000 feet, and represents a cash value of \$7,500,000.

It is intimated that the tariff reformers in Congress are still eager for fight, and propose to renew their efforts to secure a modification of the tariff.

THE report of the Surgeon-General strongly urges the adoption of vigorous precautions against the introduction of cholera. He advises that all rags imported, or in transit from State to State, should be boiled or disinfected.

It is stated that the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors will next month report a Bill appropriating some \$8,000,000 for the prosecution of "the works that were covered by the Bill of last session, which failed to become a law."

ANOTHER donation of \$50,000 has been made to McGill University, at Montreal, by Mr. S. A. Smith, who had already given a like sum on a previous occasion, to be employed in holding separate classes for the higher education of women.

THE new Italian divorce Bill authorizes a divorce when the parties have been condemned to twenty years in prison; also, after five years' separation where there are children, and after three years where there are no children. The clericals in Parliament oppose the whole Bill.

A CENTENNIAL conference, commemorative of the organization of American Methodism, December 4th, 1784, assembled in Baltimore last week, 600 delegates being present. The branches of Methodism represented have a membership of 3,660,000, with 22,845 regular ministers.

AN elaborate plan for the celebration of the completion of the Washington Monument has been outlined. It is to ask Congress to appropriate \$25,000 to extend the ceremonies over a period of ten days, so as to include the inauguration. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, who delivered the oration at the laying of the corner-stone of the monument, July 4th, 1848, will be the orator.

THE Trenton (New Jersey) Battle Monument Association have perfected plans for raising a subscription of \$12,500 towards constructing a monument in that city to commemorate the Battle of Trenton. They will ask the Legislature this Winter to appropriate \$12,500 more, and a Bill is now on the calendar in the National House of Representatives providing for an appropriation by Congress of \$25,000 for the same purpose. This total of \$50,000 may be increased by further subscription, and it is intended to make the monument one of the finest of the kind in the country.

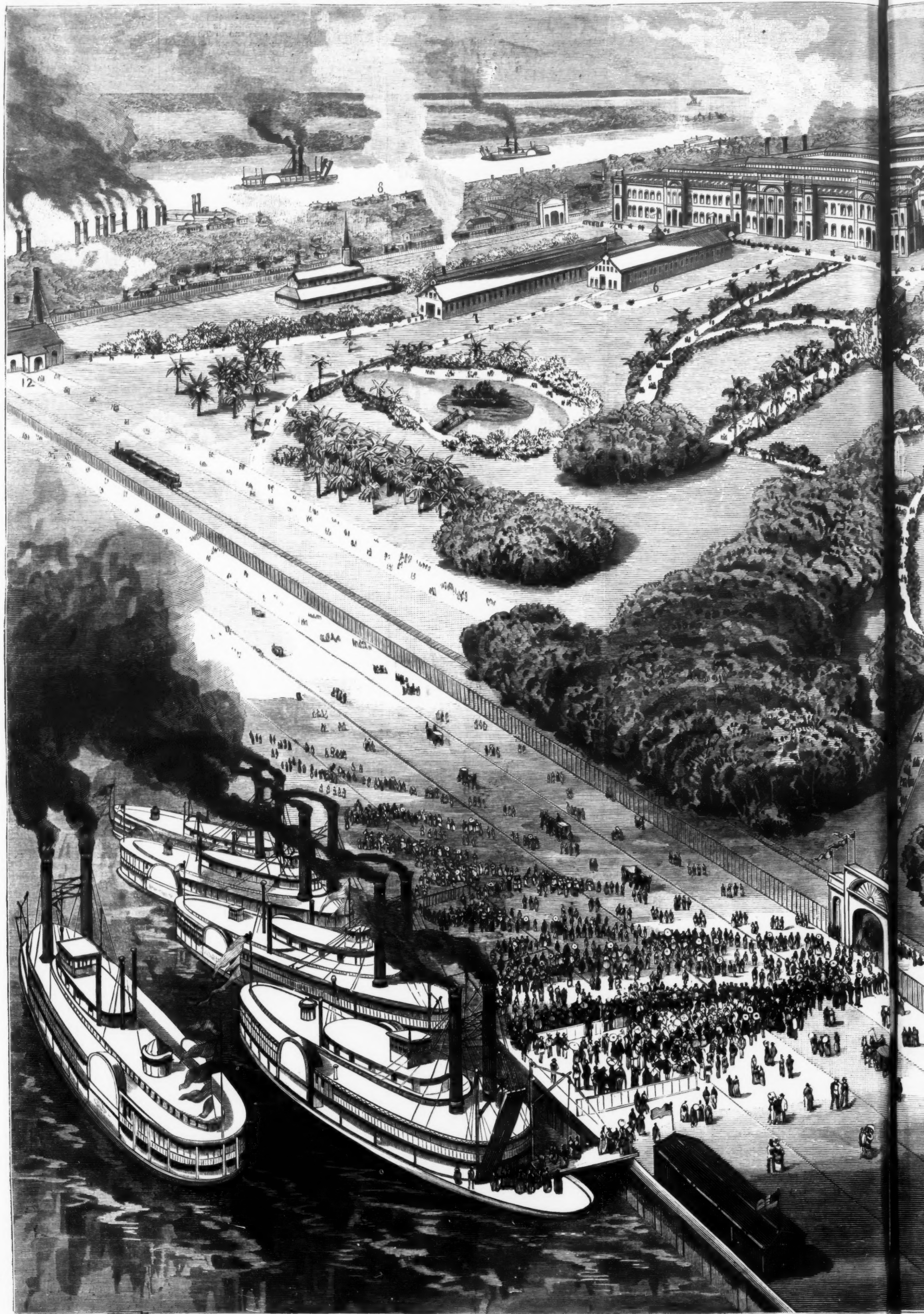
A NOVEL election bet was made in Kewaskum, Wis., the terms of which were to the effect that the loser should spend a day in buying paper rags, calling at every house in the village. On the 22d ultimo the bet was settled. A band and a rough-looking horse and wagon were procured, and at about two o'clock the rag-gathering was commenced. The loser was on hand for the purpose of weighing and paying for the accumulations. A small army of schoolboys completed the procession, and a large quantity of paper rags was collected during the day, the amount being between three and four hundred pounds.

A CORRESPONDENT in Holt County, Missouri, (Mr. Clark Irvine) writes us that the apple yield in that State vastly exceeds that of some New England States, of which mention has been made in our columns. Some farmers in Holt County, he says, have grown and marketed as many as 1,400 barrels, while from Forest City, in that State, to Kansas City, the export is simply enormous. From the little station at Forest City alone, 174 carloads have just been shipped. St. Joseph is, however, the greatest shipping port for apples along the Missouri River. One dealer there has this year shipped 150 carloads, or 25,000 barrels, and the total shipment is estimated at four times that amount.

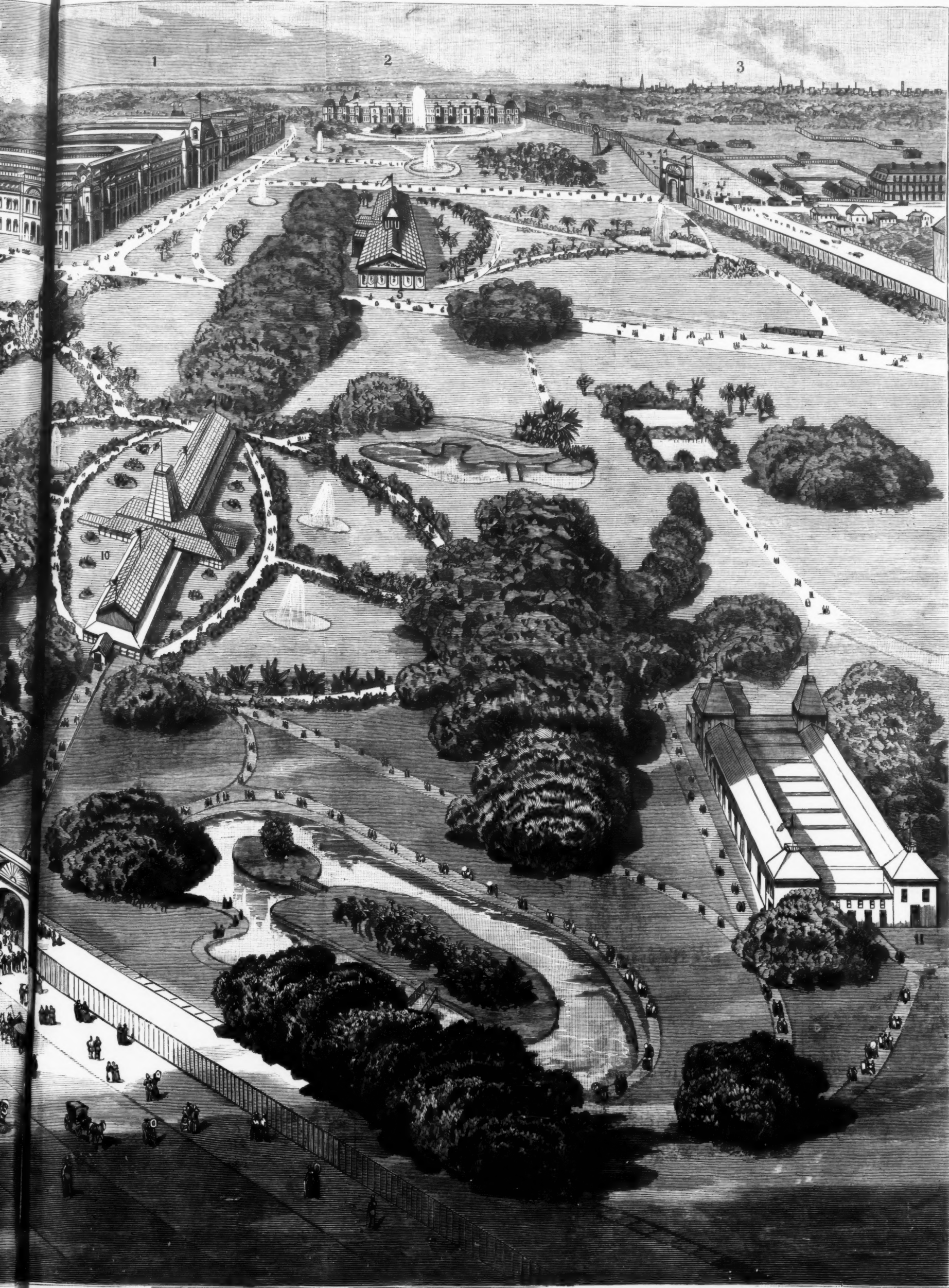
A FIRE at the Wisconsin State University at Milwaukee, last week, destroyed the geological department, with Dr. Irving's notebooks containing the observations of a dozen years past, the type specimens by microscopic sections of rocks belonging to the University and to the geological surveys of the State of Wisconsin and of the United States. Lapham's geological collection of 10,000 specimens and Strong's of 3,000, of great value, were also destroyed. The art gallery, of considerable value, was also in the burned wing. In the south wing were the lecture-rooms, various chemical laboratories, assaying, zoological, and others, and all were destroyed, leaving nothing standing but badly charred stone walls. The total loss is estimated at \$250,000.

THE latest advices from the Hocking Valley indicate the final collapse of the long strike among the miners of that section. But few of the strikers have returned to work, their places having been filled by outsiders who have been gathered by the operators from various quarters. Thirteen hundred of these new miners, chiefly colored men from the South, and Poles and Hungarians from other mining districts, are at work in the Valley. These, together with a small body of the old miners who have returned to work, constitute a force sufficient to turn out as much coal as was produced in the district before the strike began. Having secured a sufficient working force, the operators are giving their attention chiefly to measures of protection to their employees and property.

THE new and fatal epidemic in the mountain districts of Kentucky and Virginia appears to be spreading. The victim, in the most severe cases, is first seized with gripping pains, and in a few moments is paralyzed so completely as to be unable to stand. The gripping is followed by a bloody and weakening diarrhoea, and in a few hours death ensues. Dr. J. B. Hubbell, a field agent of the American Association of the Red Cross, who was recently sent into the Cumberland region to investigate the epidemic, writes: "Nothing definite is known as to the extent of the epidemic, but all information shows that it is quite extensive and fatal. Deaths in one day in one neighborhood are reported at twelve in number, and the mortality is equally serious in other sections. All attribute the disease to poisonous water. Of this I shall make such chemical examination as opportunities permit, and shall send you samples for more careful analysis."



1. Main Building. 2. United States and State Exhibits' Building. 3. City of New Orleans. 4. Life-saving Station on Island in the Lake. 5. Artillery.
LOUISIANA.—THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL AND COTTON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AT NEW ORLEANS.
FROM A SKETCH BY C. U.



Artillery. 6. Cotton Building. 7. Saw Mill. 8. Town of Carrollton. 9. Mexican Building. 10. Horticultural Hall. 11. Mexican Barracks. 12. Waterworks.
 MEANS.—BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, FROM THE SOUTHEAST.
 H. C. UPHAM.—SEE PAGE 261.

TRAPPED.

By PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON

CHAPTER II.

THE next day Albert d'Aurelles arose much earlier. It was three months since he had left behind him in France the woman to whom he had vowed his heart—a beautiful and a passionate woman, though, unlike Caesar's wife, her reputation was, I am afraid, not above suspicion! But it was generally believed that this, her latest love, was really an affair of the heart. Indeed, what else could it have been, for D'Aurelles was far from being a rich man. Somewhere in the wildest part of Brittany he owned a small house, in which his only sister lived with him. It was reported that now he had gone to England to try his luck as a teacher of languages, and for once report spoke correctly.

Three months separated from the lady of his heart—three months, during which period she had nourished him only on paper kisses, had chastened him with paper chastenings—three months absence, and the man a poet! Is any one surprised to hear that he was just in the condition to take once more the sweet fever? The man at that time was not wholly lost. He would not own to himself that he was in love with the betrothed wife of his benefactor, who most likely had preserved him from death; but he owned to himself that he *did* want some more intimate relationship than that which at present existed between them.

So one day when they chanced to be alone together, he broke silence by saying:

"To-morrow, Miss Lennard, I must resume my journey."

"No, you must not; the doctor says you must remain quiet for at least three days longer."

"Does he indeed? What a very obliging doctor!"

"I am glad you think so. I was afraid you were becoming weary of your captivity."

"I assure you my captivity is charming to me."

After a pause he resumed: "Miss Lennard, I have been wishing to tell you a little about myself."

"Yes?" and her eyelids drooped over the work she held in her hand.

"I should like you to be my confessor! I have never seen any one before to whom I felt I could speak of myself. Will you be my confessor?"

"Do you expect absolution?"

"I might like it, but I scarcely dare expect it!"

"Confess what you like, and withhold what you like. I am no longer a schoolgirl! Are you going to begin with the latest heroine of your poems, the lady who causes you such exquisite delight and such equally exquisite suffering?"

"We will come to her in time, if you insist."

"I insist on nothing."

It was, of course, a very romantic confession that Monsieur Albert d'Aurelles had to make: He came of a very old family. He had early quarreled with his father on political grounds, he—Albert—being a most ardent Republican. In the revolution of '71 and the overthrowing of the Second Empire, he had taken a very active part. Then came a string of love episodes, each one of which was flawed. Either he grew tired, or the lady grew tired, or they both grew tired. So, with his loves and his poetry, his scanty means, his blue blood, and his Republican proclivities, his handsome face and his low voice, he was altogether just the kind of man to impress a nature which all its life had been craving for romance.

Tell me now, my opium-smoker, or my drinker of absinthe, is not the craving which some natures have for romantic interests just as keen, and often as disastrous in its results? It has wasted many a life, and gone near to breaking many a heart.

During the following days, Catherine asked herself no questions. She lived in a beautiful dream. He did not make love to her, but he put his life, as it were, into her hands, and that is perhaps the subtlest way in which a man *can* make love.

Still, he admired her, he was not swept away by her until the last night of his stay at The Firs. He had unexpectedly obtained occupation as tutor in a neighboring family, whither he was to depart on the morrow. Mrs. Lennard, whose facile liking had been easily won by the courteous, gracious, handsome young foreigner, had invited a few guests to dinner in his honor on this his last evening under her roof. The dinner was unusually elaborate, the wines of rare excellence. There are times in a man's life when all things seem to conspire against him to drive him into a particular course. Such a time was that evening to Albert d'Aurelles. The wine warmed his blood; the thought that he was so soon to leave the house disposed him to be sentimental.

Catherine Lennard wore a dress of unusual splendor, which showed to perfection her entrancingly beautiful figure, leaving bare the superb neck and glorious arms. She had flowers in her hair, and the scent of them seemed to him like a caress. He found himself suddenly dazed, bewildered by her. Why, she was simply marvelously lovely! It had been his lot to be all these days under the same roof with her, yet only now to realize how triumphantly beautiful she was!

When the after-dinner wine had gone round, and the other men joined the ladies in the drawing-room, he escaped to the garden to smoke a cigarette and think of her.

Though the month was November, the west-wind, as it came sweeping through the trees, was balmy than it often is in an English Spring. There was a soft hurry of light clouds across the sky, and now and again an ecstatic revelation of pale angelic moonlight. These nights, full of gentle turbulence, with their delicious alternations of cloud and moonlight, have in them that divine blending of spiritual hope and earthly

regrets which is suggested to us by some of Chopin's loveliest nocturnes. It was a night to cast a glamour over everything. He was lost in thinking of Catherine when he heard a light step near him, and the soft rustle of a woman's dress. Just then the moon was free of the clouds, and its light fell upon Miss Lennard's face.

"Did you think I was a ghost?" she asked, coming up and standing so close to him that he could feel—and thrilled in feeling—her dress brush against him.

He could smell the flowers in her hair, over which his face just leaned. How desperately dear her tones were! How low, and how they lingered!

"You will be cold," he said.

"No: I have on a light shawl."

"Do you think it is thick enough?" he asked, letting his hand fall and rest upon her shoulder.

"Yes, I think so—don't you?" she replied, and did not draw away from him.

There was silence for a space between them, an electric thrill quivering in every gust of the wind that swept about them. The hand on her shoulder went round the beautiful neck, and played with the brooch which held the shawl in its place. And still she did not draw away from him, but he could feel a sudden, swift shiver go all through her.

"To-morrow I go into exile!" he said.

"And to-morrow I shall be lonely!"

"Shall you be a little sorry?"—with a very distraction of tenderness in his voice.

"You have no cause to ask that!"—in slow, low tones, spoken almost under the breath, but laden with the sweet despair of a love confessed which should never have been felt.

Did she press a shade nearer to him?—or was it but the wind which blew the folds of her dress yet closer against him? At any rate, he bent down with a low cry of desperate entreaty, and their lips met and clung together. In that kiss, which mingled the rapture of greeting with the agony of farewell, it seemed that they were striving to concentrate the whole passion of their two passionate natures. When at length their lips severed, she was so shaken by the storm of joy which had passed over her that she leant upon his shoulder, unable to speak, pressing her hand against her wildly throbbing heart.

They were in a condition to care little what people might say or think; but to avoid absolute discovery it was needful that they should part at once, she going first to her own room to settle her disordered hair and cool her burning face; he to the smoking-room, from which, being fortunate enough to find no one there, he could pass to the drawing-room with the excuse of the "after-dinner cigar" for his absence.

Presently Catherine reappeared, saying she had not been able to resist a turn in the garden—it was such a fascinating night! D'Aurelles remarked that he had been less worthily occupied.

"Yes, I think I can guess—the smoking-room has been your attraction?"

"I fear you are right. Still I do not need to be absolutely out in it to agree with you that it is a fascinating night. Won't you play us something?"

"Oh, yes, very gladly"; and she went to the piano and sat down, and played like one inspired.

The music she played seemed to Albert to be thrilling with her own personal magnetism. In time the guests left, and he had to say good-night to the ladies, with an almost imperceptible pressure of the hand for Catherine.

An outbreak of passion between two people situated as these two were, looks differently when viewed in the light of morning to what it did over night. The woman is generally the first to recover, and openly to court a repetition. However noble women may be, they are as a sex less loyal than men. We know that men are often unfaithful to their wives and sweethearts while they are vowing them the uttermost devotion; but still—although they have the precedent of ages to go upon that a man may take for himself licenses not to be endured in his wife—the man suffers for his disloyalty more acute remorse of heart than he will own to himself. He says he is no worse than other men, or he invents special theories for his self-justification; whereas if a woman transgress in this way, she, with everything in the way to make it seem a step of much greater magnitude, feels no remorse. Her one soul care is that she shall not be found out.

So when Catherine reflected in the misty light of the November morning on what had happened the foregoing evening, she felt not so much remorseful as perplexed. Was she to marry Horace, loving the Frenchman?—or was she to be frank with him?

But Albert, although not a scrupulous man, *did* feel remorse. He knew that Catherine would not be a dowryless bride, that her fortune was in her own control; so much he had learned from Gilbert's trustful confidence in him; but, to do him justice, he shrank from the thought of betraying that confidence, and no mercenary speculations entered into his mind.

At that time there must have been some little good in the man. He kept saying to himself:

"The fellow saved my life—I wouldn't mind but for that. One can't take one's life at a man's hands and then rob him of a woman! No, it won't do—one must draw the line somewhere. There shall be no repetition of last night!"

It is noticeable that in all weak natures that they know no medium course; they delight in extreme sensations.

Catherine's position was a different one after the episode of the past evening. Even had she resolved to throw over Horace Gilbert, she could scarcely offer herself to Albert d'Aurelles as his wife.

The advance must now come from him. But he resolutely made no advance. She gave him opportunities of being alone with her, which he avoided.

Still, in spite of his avoidance, they happened once to be left for a few minutes alone together.

As soon as the door shut behind Mrs. Lennard he saw Catherine rise and come to the fire, near which he was sitting; he saw her lean against the mantelpiece and let her eyes wander in his direction. He heard her sigh. He both saw and heard her toying with her watch-chain. He stroked the Persian cat lying at his feet, and said nothing. How the minutes hurried by!

"What are you thinking of?" she asked, in a low voice, that was almost tragic in its intensity.

"Of last night," he replied.

"And what of it?" was her next question.

"That it must never happen again."

He would not kiss her, nor touch her; but he could not help rising and standing close beside her.

"Are you ashamed of me?" she asked.

"Of you, no; but of myself, yes."

"If you think so badly of yourself, what must you think of me?"

"I think of you," he answered, almost fiercely, "that you are the most adorable woman God ever made!"

"Will you come again and see me?" she asked. Her hands looked as if they wished to be held, and the beautiful lips seemed mutely to ask for a kiss; but he controlled himself, man-like, consoled in a measure by the thought of what he was making her suffer.

"No, I will not!" he said, vehemently.

"Why will you not?" and though the tone was low and earnest, there was surely in it just a little quiver of triumph.

"Because you are dangerous! because women like you ought to have 'Dangerous' branded on the forehead!"

"And if we had, do you think you would take warning and shun us?"

"No, perhaps not; men are such fools about women! But I will see you no more!"

It is impossible to say how much longer his strength might have endured, but at that moment the door opened and Mrs. Lennard returned. Half an hour afterwards he had taken leave of mother and daughter, and was on his way to the place of his future employment, not, however, more than three miles distant.

As he drove thither, he felt that unduly exalted triumph in having resisted a temptation, which in weak natures is short-lived and replaced by intolerable depression.

He had not been in the house of his employers an hour when this reaction set in, and he endured agonies of longing to see Catherine Lennard once again—once more to feel her lips laid to his, once more to feel about his neck the clasp of her strong clinging arms. Unfortunately for him, studies were not to begin that day. It was past noon when he arrived at the house, and the rest of the day was passed in becoming acquainted with the two lads who were to be his pupils, their parents, the house they lived in, and the grounds which surrounded it. They were not bad people in their way, and they doubtless imagined themselves to be giving the tutor a treat, while he, poor man, was burning up with desire to see again the fair woman he had left but a couple of hours ago.

As soon as dinner was over, he announced his intention of walking over to The Firs, where he found he had left something of importance. In a few minutes more he was hastening on his way as only lovers and escaping thieves know *how* to hasten. In less than three-quarters of an hour he found himself inside the gates of The Firs.

"Who ever can it be at this hour?" exclaimed Mrs. Lennard, as the door-bell sounded and the dogs began to bark.

"Who, indeed?" echoed Catherine, suddenly raising in front of her face the light hand-screen with which she had been toying. Then the door opened, and Monsieur d'Aurelles walked in.

Mrs. Lennard was full of kindly surprise at seeing him back so soon, but Miss Lennard said:

"I quite expected he would appear soon. You will see he has left something behind. Whatever they may please to say, men are more forgetful than women."

"You are perfectly right, Miss Lennard. I have forgotten something—a most valued cigar-case. It is in one of the bureau drawers. With Mrs. Lennard's kind permission I will run and fetch it."

But he had scarcely reached the door of what had been his bedroom the night before, when he heard a light step following swiftly down the corridor. He was right in feeling sure she would contrive to see him alone. He paused, and their eyes met.

"I came to bring you this," she said, holding out a key. "The bureau was locked after you left and the key removed. Here it is."

"Thank you—I want nothing of any key. The case I spoke of is at this moment in my pocket. Catherine! my love! so desperately dear! you know what I came for!"

He advanced to her, but she drew back, saying:

"You said there was to be no repetition of that night!"

He looked at her as he had looked at many a woman before—with a strong, compelling look. He uttered her name in just such a tone as he had many times before uttered the names of other women. "Catherine!" he said, just that and nothing more, but in a tone of infinite pleading tenderness. Few women could have resisted such a look and such a tone—least of all this woman, with her warm, eager nature. In another moment her arms were about his neck, while his were straining her close to him. One long, ecstatic kiss! Then she forced herself free from his arms, saying she must return to the drawing-room; she had been away dreadfully too long already.

After a short imaginary search for an imaginary object, he also returned to the drawing-room,

chatted for a few minutes with Mrs. Lennard, and then took his leave.

The following day Catherine received a letter from Albert d'Aurelles, to which she duly replied, the closing sentence of her letter being:

"Wait just a little! I cannot tell them yet. To all eternity, yours!"

(To be continued.)

THE ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.

THE uncertainty of an actor's career is proverbial. A mere accident may make him, or it may break him; and, as Mr. Irving remarked in one of his happy speeches, the scene of the player's real life may shift from comfort to poverty almost as quickly as in the stage grooves the palace gives place to the cottage. As a class, too, the *Bassanos* and *Charles Surfaces* are naturally improvident; and sooner or later many of them are placed



MISS DAVENPORT AS "FEDORA."

in the predicament of the grasshopper in the fable, who sang and danced for the gay world in pleasant weather, but found herself hungry and uncared for when the snow and the cold winds came. The Actors' Fund, therefore, is a blessed charity, for it scatters its dollars precisely where and when they can do the most good, and with very modest means relieves a vast amount of real distress. The list of beneficiaries includes not only the actor and the actress, but all who are connected with the theatrical profession; from the machinist and stage-carpenter to the musician. We are not certain about the ticket-speculators. The managers who have charge of the Fund give their theatres and their time without deducting a dollar for expenses. From \$200 to \$300 are disbursed weekly in small sums for the benefit of the sick and incapacitated, and a considerable amount is appropriated each month for funeral expenses. Mr. Harry Miner is President of the Actors' Fund Society. The other managers who have been active in organizing the benefit performances of



DIXEY IN IMITATION OF IRVING.

this year are A. M. Palmer, Samuel Colville, W. W. Tillotson, Colonel William E. Sinn, Marshall H. Mallory, Augustin Day, J. W. Colher, Edward Harrigan, John F. Poole, and E. G. Gilmore; and a score of other people well known in the profession have lent an active helping hand in the details and work of organization.

The grand benefit performance at the Academy of Music, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 4th instant, was the first of a series to be given in New York during the present season, at intervals of about a month, in aid of the Actors' Fund. It was a complete success. A number of the foremost artists and companies of the dramatic profession gave their services, and the presence of President-elect Cleveland lent additional brilliancy to the occasion. The entertainment was made up of the

choice features of a number of performances already well known to the amusement-loving public. Harrigan and Hart's company gave the burlesque *Romeo and Juliet* scene from "Investigation"; Joseph Jefferson and his company presented the comedy, "Lend Me Five Shillings"; Henry Irving, Ellen Terry, and the Lyceum Theatre Company, appeared in the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice"; Fanny Davenport, supported



JEFFERSON IN "LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS."

by Henry Lee and her company, in the third act of "Fedora"; and Henry Dixey, Lillian Grubb, Miss Somerville, and the entire Rice Burlesque Company, in a spasm of the "Adonis" nightmare. Such a programme was irresistible, and over 4,000 people filled the Academy of Music to overflowing. Four thousand dollars were taken in at the box-office; and what with outside subscriptions, and the benefit performances given in Chicago, Baltimore and Pittsburgh on the same day, the Fund will be swelled by over \$10,000. This is the most profitable day's work that has been done for the Fund since its foundation. It should be mentioned that the number of artists who volunteered

of Mr. Irving as *Shylock*. The make-up, the actions, the peculiar walk, the uncanny rolling of the eyeballs—all were most strikingly reproduced. Mr. Irving gazed upon this counterpart with lively interest; the Governor smiled, and the audience broke into loud laughter and applause.

"JOE BEEF'S" IN MONTREAL.

"JOE BEEF'S" unique establishment is known to everybody who has "done" the sights of Montreal. It is a combined restaurant, lodging-house, menagerie and tramps' exchange, and occupies a favorable site on the river-front. Just inside the door always hangs the huge quarter of beef which gives its name to the place and its proprietor. The tramp who has a taste for high living, and ten cents wherewith to gratify that taste, is allowed to cut his own favorite slice from the quarter, and to cook it himself at the fire. The proprietor "throws in" a loaf of bread, and the banquet is complete. The beef department is the "swell" feature of the establishment, and only prodigious and luxurious tramps can afford to patronize it. There is a back room, where one-cent, two-cent and three-cent customers are served with soup, and, if they be old and steady patrons, receive a slab of bread gratis. The menagerie in the back yard is a free moral and instructive exhibition. It consists of a sacred bull, a profane parrot, an owl, and some rabbits. Old habitués of the place, and of the adjoining bar-room, say that they have also seen snakes there.

There is a subterranean cave, or "cell," attached to Joe Beef's, which has a peculiar interest for these bibulous customers. When they appear in a condition which renders locomotion impracticable, they are quietly dropped through a trap-door, and left for a few hours to recuperate. This cell, it should be explained, is kept with purely philanthropic motives, and saves many a wanderer from freezing in the streets or being dragged to the municipal calaboose by the police.

Our sketch presents a characteristic view of the soup-kitchen and its frequenters.

OUR FUTURE WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

A WRITER in *Nature* says: "However long the use of the letters 'a. m.' and 'p. m.' for distinguishing the two halves of the civil day may survive, it seems probable that the more rational method of counting the hours of the day continuously from midnight through twenty-four hours to the midnight following may before long come into use for a variety of purposes for which it is well adapted, even if it should not yet be generally employed. It seems proper, therefore, to consider in what way ordinary watches and clocks could be best accommodated to such a change in the mode of reckoning. To place twenty-four hours on one circle round the dial instead of twelve hours, as at present, seems the most natural change to make; but, in addition to a new dial, it would involve also some alteration in construction, since the hour-hand would have to make one revolution only in the twenty-four hours instead of two. And there would be this further disadvantage

at the same time, it being understood that the hours 0, 1, 2, etc., would be reckoned in the morning, and the hours 12, 13, 14, etc., in the afternoon, a convention to which people would probably soon accommodate themselves. On such a plan a watch would only require a new dial, no change of wheelwork being necessary, so that it could be very readily applied to existing watches, and so sooner promote the use of the twenty-four system. Persons might perhaps object to the introduction of two hour-circles from an artistic point of view. But, after all is said, the question whether one circle containing twenty-four hours, or two circles having twelve hours in each, be preferable, is one to be settled only by a consideration of the relative advantages and disadvantages of the two proposals, in regard to which it would be interesting to learn what business men and others on the one hand, and practical watchmakers on the other, may have to say. There are conditions under which the one circle of twenty-four hours would certainly be the more advantageous, and clearly it would be well that one system only should if possible be used.

"As regards clocks, there is the further question of striking the hours. For public clocks we could not go on to twenty-four. It may be a question whether in large towns one stroke only at each hour might not be a sufficient indication, though even this rule probably could scarcely be universally applied."

THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THERE are in the animal world 300,000 known living specimens, of which more than nine-tenths are invertebrates.

Among the novelties dug up at Zoan by Mr. Petrie was the only glass lens yet discovered in Egypt—a mass of colorless glass, two and a half inches in diameter.

The interesting fact has been demonstrated by Mr. Arthur Searle that the Milky Way is about two magnitudes brighter than the mean brightness of the sky, and a square degree of the Milky Way must give between five and six times as much light as an average square degree of the rest of the sky.

An interesting experiment to ascertain the effect of artificial heat on vegetation has been made by Barthelemy. He arranged a number of hyacinths in glasses in a circle around the pipe of a stove, and after some time he found that the roots assumed a nearly horizontal position, or a direction almost at right angles to the pipe.

A SPECIES of ant observed in the Island of St. Thomas has been described to the French Academy of Science. A large fire having been kindled at a certain distance from the ant-hill, the ants were seen to precipitate themselves into it by thousands, until it was completely extinguished. It is proposed to call the species *Formica ignivora*.

GERMAN journals allude to the efficacy of "benzole magnesia" as a grease eradicator. It is prepared by saturating calcined magnesia with benzole. A little of this powder rubbed on a greasy stain on paper or any fabric will remove it, but old stains may require a repetition of the process. The mixture is said to be an excellent thing for cleansing windows.

A MAN has walked on the waters of the Seine. He had each foot in a small triangular box, securely fastened with straps around his legs, and in his hands he carried a long balancing-pole, similar to those used by rope-dancers, except that at each end was attached a large inflated bladder. When getting off his balance he dipped the end of the pole, and the resistance caused by the bladder touching the water restored him to his equilibrium.

A SOLUTION of chloride of lead is recommended as an efficient disinfectant for all places where numbers of people are congregated. It may readily be obtained from the nitrate of lead and common salt, as follows: Take half a dram of nitrate of lead dissolved in a pint or more of boiling water, and dissolve two drams of common salt in a pail or bucket of water. Pour the two solutions together, and allow the sediment to subside. The clear fluid is the saturated solution of chloride of lead. Its cost is trifling, and its effects as a deodorizer are instantaneous.

MR. R. A. PROCTOR has obtained from a firm of distillers a wholesale price-list which reveals a secret of the trade. Under the head of spirit-flavors occurs the following: "The attention of consumers in Australia and India is particularly called to these very useful and excellent flavors. One pound of either of these essences to fifty gallons of plain spirits will make immediately a fine brandy or old tom, and without the use of a still." This is followed by a list of prices of these flavors, and a similar one of wine aromas. "We flavors 'em in accordance with the demand," need not be applied solely to the trade of meat-pie making.

THE tannekaya bark, which comes from New Zealand and is a new agent in tanning, is one of the novelties of commerce. This discovery is very recent. In 1873 the whole export from New Zealand was fifteen tons, but last year it was 375 tons. The greater part of the export is taken to Grenoble, France, where it is used in dressing leather for gloves. The price of this bark in its native country is \$40 per ton, and the freight is as much more. Hence it has been proposed to make the tree one of our own products, since the bark has at times been worth \$250 per ton. It contains 28.66 per cent. of tannin, whereas oak bark contains only 8.85 and hemlock 9.5. The tannekaya is very beautiful, and, as its timber is very useful, it has every point of value. Being of the fir species, it is well adapted to the light soil of the South, and might do much to enrich that part of the Union.

AN interesting experiment by which specimens for the microscope are obtained is thus described in the *Manufacturers' Gazette*: "Take a few grains of dry wheat: if it is a little blackish looking all the better. Soak it in water and set it in the sun for a couple of days in a saucer or any other convenient dish. When it softens considerably take it out of the water and with a sharp knife split open the grains of wheat and put it (we mean, of course, the material taken out of the grain of wheat) into a watch glass, without any water and with as little crushing as possible, and when you have all that you wish (two or three grains of wheat will be enough) drop a few drops of water and leave it for a few hours in the sunshine, with the watch glass cover up to prevent dust, and you will find eels, lively fellows, too. You can mount them in Deane's gelatine medium, or in marine glue as a medium, cover and press very gently so as not to crush, and you will find a very minute specimen of the eel and from the grain of wheat."

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

MME. ALBANI has made arrangements to come to this country, and appear in concerts, and possibly in opera, during the coming Winter and Spring. She will sail for New York so as to arrive here about January 1st.

SENATOR EDMUNDS has just purchased a piece of ground in Washington, on which he proposes to erect a residence. Presently we shall hear the sneering question, "How can he do it on the salary of a Senator?"

THE announcement is made by way of London that Hon. Abram S. Hewitt will be Mr. Lowell's successor as United States Minister to England. Mr. Hewitt can do his country better service in the position he now holds.

THE Prince of Naples, King Humbert's heir, a lad of fifteen, is weak in mind and body. His parents are first cousins. His greatest accomplishment is talking English, which he learned from English nurses and governesses.

A BERLIN dispatch says that the Emperor William has had several falls recently through weakness of the limbs, but he eats well and sleeps like a child. The functions of his brain are not troubled. He takes daily carriage exercise.

THE President-elect declares that he is "averse to the receipt of gifts," adding that the acceptance of presents of value, which would involve an obligation, would, in his opinion, be entirely inadmissible. In some cases he has returned the gifts sent him by strangers.

A FAMOUS English cricketer, Mr. Studd, who is a member of the First Surrey Eleven, recently inherited an enormous fortune, left to him by a relative. He has now given his whole fortune to a foreign mission society, and is himself going to China to labor as a simple missionary.

A *Tribune* paragrapher says: "I met Mr. J. T. Wilson, who claims to have written 'Beautiful Snow,' a few evenings since. The prevailing cold snap had caught him unawares in a thin suit and minus a top-coat; and he looked as if he wished he had never known any inspiration for his alleged beautiful poem."

IN one of his recent Tabernacle discourses, Mr. Spurgeon, defined his position on the tobacco question. If anybody could show him in the Bible the command, "Thou shalt not smoke," he was ready to keep it. "I find," he said, "ten commandments, and it's as much as I can do to keep them; and I've no desire to make them into eleven or twelve."

JENNY LIND is not a mere "honorary" member of the Faculty of the College of Music at Albert Hall, London. "She is as punctual as the clock, in coming," says the director, Sir George Grove, "and often stays an hour and a half longer than her proper time. And she is the most devoted teacher you can imagine; tremendously strict, but appreciative, and the idol of her scholars."

It is understood that Mr. Levi P. Morton, now Minister to France, will be a candidate for United States Senator from New York. Representative Frank Hiscock is named in connection with the same position, as are also William M. Everts, Chauncey M. Depew, Noah Davis, Leslie W. Russell, Sherman S. Rogers, Elbridge G. Lapham, Alonzo B. Cornell and Thomas C. Platt. A conference of leading Republicans who favor the selection of President Arthur as Senator was held last week.

THE body of Joel T. Hart, the American sculptor, has been exhumed at Florence, Italy, and is now on the way home for interment in Kentucky. The Legislature of that State bears the expense of the removal. Mr. Hart, a native of the Blue Grass region, went to Europe shortly after the Mexican War, and lived the life of a successful sculptor in Florence until 1877, the year of his death. His chief work, "Woman Triumphant," is the property of the women of Kentucky, and is now at Lexington.

IN a recent interview Mr. James Russell Lowell said: "Please tell my friends in the United States that I am not likely to commit such a silly act of pettishness as to run away from my post because a Chief Magistrate of the opposite political faith has been elected. I presume that my successor will be appointed and confirmed in due season, and when he arrives here I hope to have the honor of welcoming him and of affording him whatever services may be in my power to make the beginning of his duties easy and agreeable."

QUEEN VICTORIA is now sixty-five. King Christian of Denmark, is sixty-six, and his wife, the Queen, is a year older. The Emperor of Austria is fifty-four, and his wife is forty-six; while King Leopold of Belgium, forty-nine years old, has a wife aged fifty. The Sultan of Turkey is forty-two, King Oscar of Sweden, fifty-five; Louis of Portugal, forty-six; King Humbert of Italy, forty; and President Grévy of France, seventy-one. The wife of the Russian ruler is three years younger than her husband; the wife of the German, five; and the Queen of Italy, seven.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says: "The new President will have his unmarried sister and probably one of his married sisters to reside over the domestic arrangements at the White House, and it is understood that there will be more simplicity and less attempt at display than there has been since the time of Buchanan. President Cleveland will attend the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, the present pastor of which is the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, who was his college classmate. President Lincoln used to attend the Presbyterian Church, when he went anywhere, which was seldom. Grant and Hayes were Methodists, Garfield attended the Christian Church, and Arthur worshipped at St. John's Episcopal Church, where he was married."

It is gratifying to observe the almost universal friendliness and respect with which section of the press which opposed his candidacy most strenuously treats General Logan on the eve of his retirement from public life. Thus the *Philadelphia Record* says: "During the recent canvass if he displayed heat yet he bore himself with dignity, and he has accepted with soldierly loyalty the adverse verdict which the people passed upon his pretensions. It may be said of John A. Logan that nothing in his public life became him like his leaving it, and though we are not enamored of the practice of providing for individuals from the public treasury, yet we believe that if President Cleveland should tender his recent antagonist some appointment to the duties of which he is admittedly equal, or if Congress should restore Mr. Logan to his rank and pay in the army, such action would be hailed with very general approval."



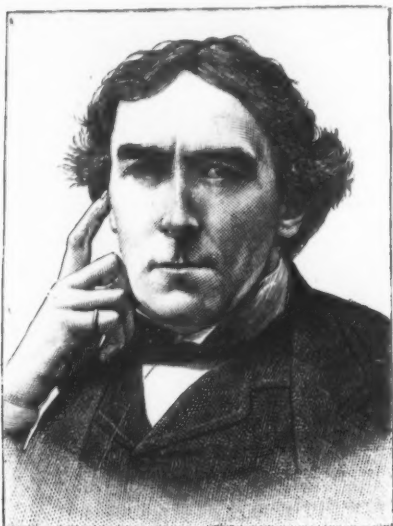
HARRIGAN AND HART IN "ROMEO AND JULIET."

their services was much greater than the committee could handle, so that among others whose services could not be taken advantage of were Miss Rose Coghlan, Miss Effie Ellsler, and Messrs. John Gilbert, Osmond Tearle, Gerald Eyre and R. B. Mantell.

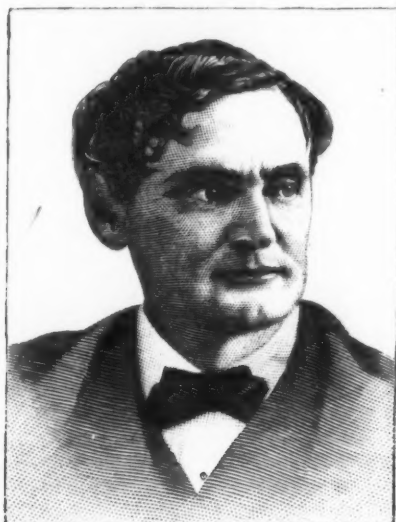
We give portraits of some of the leading theatrical personages who did appear, together with a sketch of the reception of Governor Cleveland. This reception was of the heartiest character. The Governor, accompanied by a party of intimate friends, entered the box reserved for him next to the stage, while Mr. Jefferson was upon the stage acting the part of *Go-lightly*. Immediately upon his appearance the audience rose to its feet in a tumult of enthusiasm, cheering and applauding, while the actors upon the stage waved their handkerchiefs with more than professional vigor. The Governor acknowledged the honors paid him by repeated bows. During the performance of "Adonis," the last selection on the programme, a curious incident occurred. Mr. Henry Irving, having divested himself of the garb of *Shylock*, passed up to the President-elect's box and engaged in conversation with him. The conversation had lasted but a few seconds when Mr. Dixey strode across the stage, gotten up in perfect parody

that the hours being more crowded together, the angular motion of the hand in moving through the space corresponding to one hour would be less—in fact, one-half of its present amount. It is to be remembered that, in taking time from a clock, persons probably pay small attention to the figures, either those for hours or minutes, the relative position of the hands on the dial probably at once sufficiently indicating the time to most persons without any need of reference thereto, but it would be by no means so easy to pick up the hour from a circle containing twenty-four, and especially in the case of public and turret clocks. There is also the question of change of the motion-work, to which allusion has been already made—necessary if the hour-hand is to make one revolution only in twenty-four hours.

"There is another way of adapting ordinary watches and clocks to the twenty-four hour system, which, if the watch is intended only for the reckoning of local time, seems deserving of consideration. It consists in making the hour figures shorter, not necessarily at all less distinct, and placing two circles of figures round the dial, an inner circle with hours from 0 to 11, and an outer circle with hours from 12 to 23. The hour-hand would thus point to 1 and 13 and to 2 and 14, etc.,



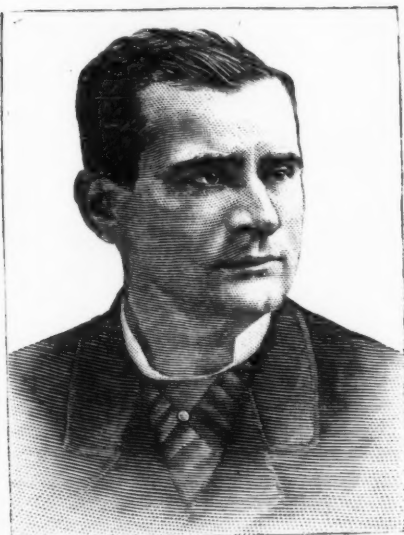
HENRY IRVING.



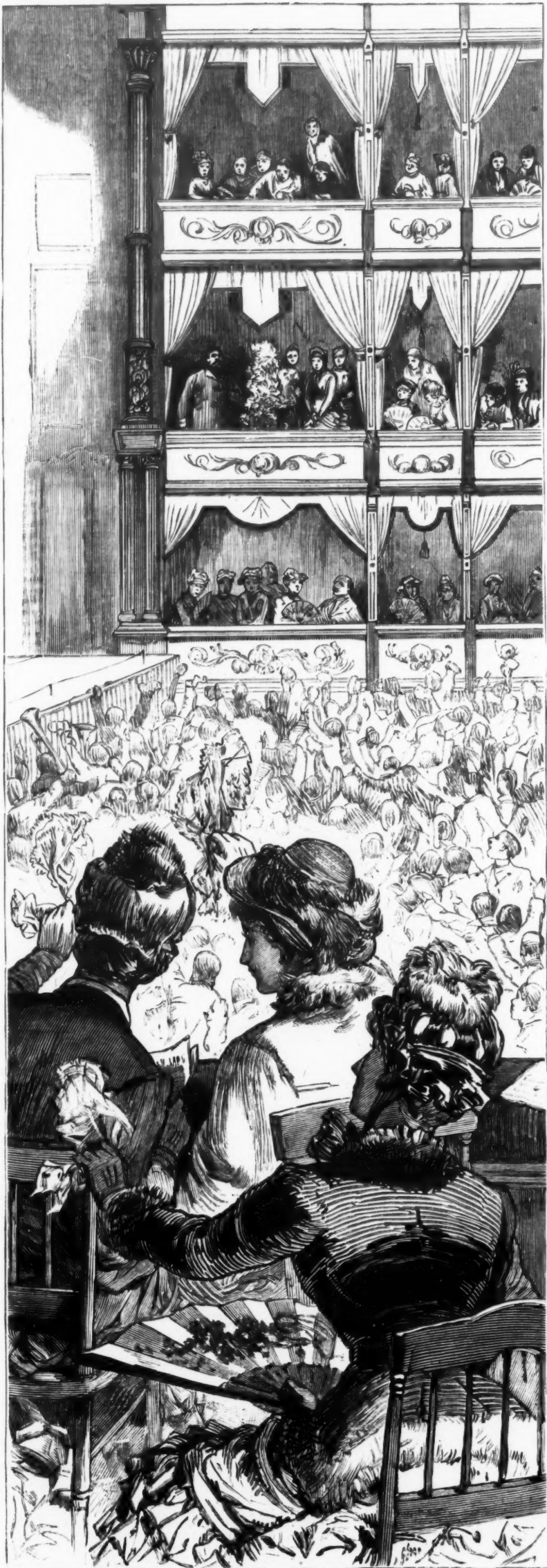
JOSEPH JEFFERSON.



HENRY DIXEY.



EDWARD HARRIGAN.



ELLEN TERRY.



FANNY DAVENPORT.



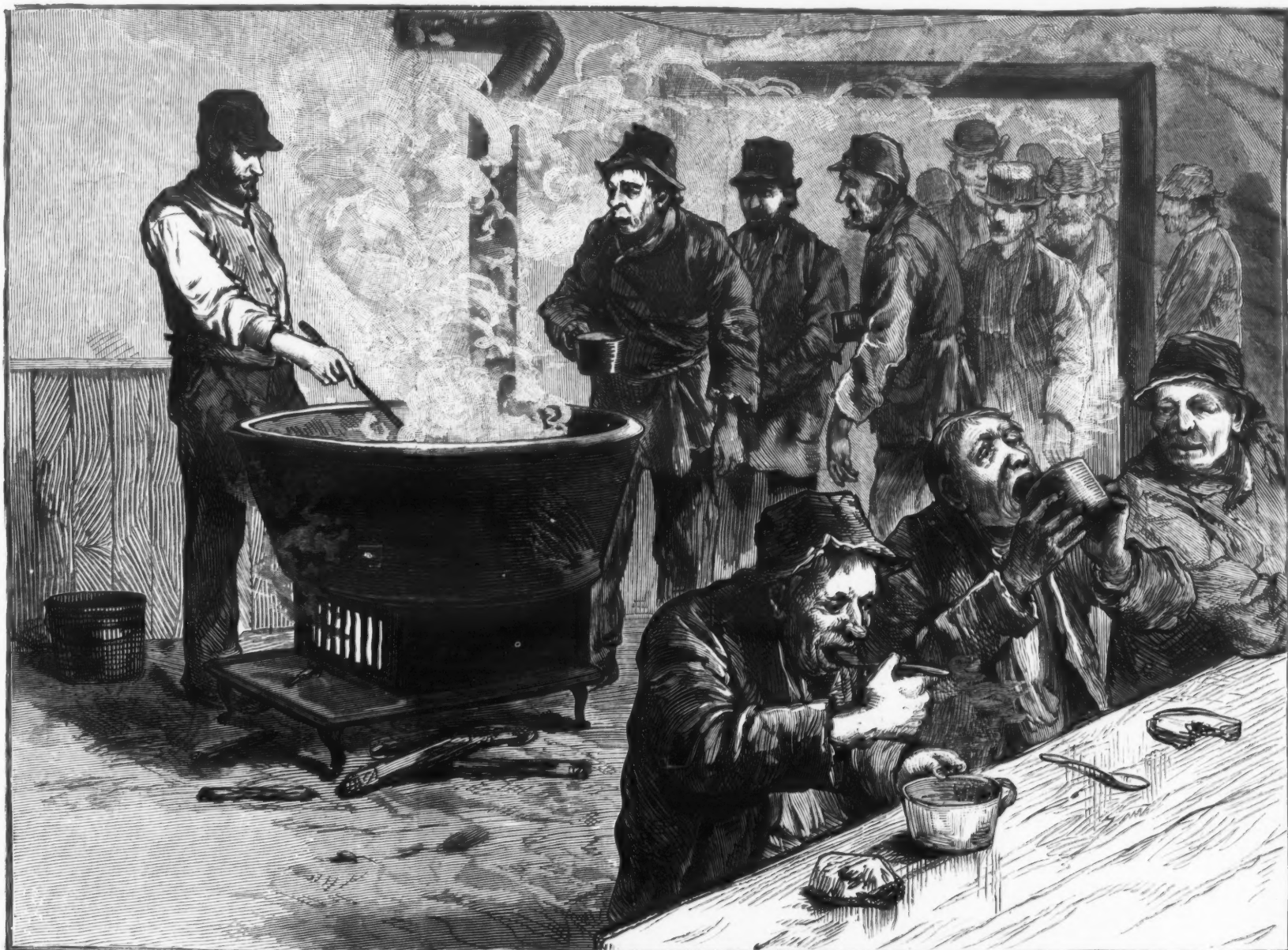
LILIAN GRUBB.



TONY HART.

NEW YORK CITY.—PRESIDENT-ELECT CLEVELAND AT THE BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR THE ACTORS' FUND, DEC. 4TH.,
WITH PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCIPAL PERFORMERS.

FROM SKETCHES AND PHOTOS.—SEE PAGE 266.



CANADA.—SCENE AT "THE TRAMPS' PARADISE," IN MONTREAL.
FROM A SKETCH BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 262.



NEW JERSEY.—WRECKERS AT WORK AFTER A STEAMSHIP DISASTER OFF DEAL.
FROM A SKETCH BY A STAFF ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 267.

HOW MARRIAGES ARE MADE IN BRITANNY.

ONE of the causes of Strauss's remarkable popularity in Vienna, as lately shown on the occasion of his anniversary festival, is the incident which his waltzes have contributed to the formation of frequent dancing parties, with the result of bringing young people together and, as a consequence, of promoting matrimony. The Viennese say that he is the greatest match-maker in Vienna. "It was to the sound of one of your waltzes," Count O'Sullivan, the husband of Charlotte Wolter, the distinguished actress, wrote to him on the occasion of his fête, "that I first placed my hand in that of my wife"; and the composer has had hundreds of similar letters.

The Bretons of Penzé and the adjoining parishes have, according to one of the French papers, a Michaelmas custom which renders them quite independent of the musical and terpsichorean aids to matrimony found so useful in Vienna. On Michaelmas Day all the young women in the district who desire to enter the married state assemble on a particular bridge, tricked out in all their finery, and take their seat on the parapet. The eligible young men from Penzé and the neighboring parishes presently make their appearance on the scene. They scan the features of the seated damsels; tender glances are exchanged; and when at length a swain has fixed his choice on a particular nymph, he approaches her and offers her his hand to help her to the ground. If she accepts his hand for this particular service she accepts it for life. The parents are never very far off on these occasions, and if they raise no objection, the young couple shake hands and the wedding soon follows.

A HOT WATER PEDDLER.

A MAN in West Newton, Pa., takes the souvenir when it comes to queer ways of making a living. The individual in question now earns his bread and butter by supplying the good people of that city with hot water. He has fitted up an immense iron tank at a paper-mill, and into it has run all the steam escapes about the place. The steam soon condenses, and makes the softest and purest water in the world. He has also fitted up a tank wagon, in which to deliver his stock. Before commencing operations he secured nearly 100 customers, whom he has served regularly from the start. In the morning he comes around early, and supplies boiling hot water for the breakfast; at noon he makes his second trip, and many a housewife need not bother roasting herself over a fire heating her tea-kettle, but have hot water left at the door when wanted. Another trip is made at supper, and sometimes in the evening. On wash-days very few ladies bother heating water, but secure their wash-water from the vender. His trade has grown so large that he will soon have to put another wagon at work, and his example will no doubt be imitated in many other places.

ANOTHER ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION.

ANOTHER electrical exhibition is to be held, this time in Boston. Many of the features will be more than usually interesting. It is intended to show the progress in telegraphy from the oldest Morse system, in progressive stages, to Delano's synchronous multiplex system. Visitors to the exhibition will have an opportunity never before offered to the public of seeing the transmitting and receiving of cable messages. Several working models of existing electric railways will be shown—the famous Giants' Caneway railway, of Ireland, among others. The greatest novelty in that line will probably be the departure from all known methods of constructing the current for electric railroads as exhibited by the Bedwell Electric Railroad system. This company will run a train, composed of two little palace cars, each seating from sixteen to twenty people, around the balcony of the exhibition hall, on a track about sixteen hundred feet in length. It will be run from a current conducted through a wire from the New England and Western Station at Stanhope Street. The same current that propels the cars will also light them with incandescent lamps, and the avenues through which they travel with arc light. Electricity will also be supplied to pianos and organs.

CHINESE NOTIONS OF IMMORTALITY.

A WRITER in a recent issue of the *North China Herald* discusses the early Chinese notions of immortality. In the most ancient times ancestral worship was maintained on the ground that the souls of the dead exist after this life. The present is a part only of human existence, and men continue to be after death what they have become before it. Hence the honors accorded to men of rank in their lifetime were continued to them after their death. In the earliest utterances of Chinese national thought on this subject we find that duality which has remained the prominent feature in Chinese thinking ever since. The present life is light; the future is darkness. What the shadow is to the substance, the soul is to the body; what vapor is to water, breath is to man. By the process of cooling, steam may again become water, and the transformations of animals teach us that beings inferior to man may live after death. Ancient Chinese then believed that as there is a male and a female principle in all nature, a day and a night as inseparable from each other in the universe as from the universe itself, so it is with man. In the course of ages, and in the vicissitudes of religious ideas, men came to believe more definitely in the possibility of communications with supernatural beings. In the twelfth century before the Christian era it was a distinct belief that the thoughts of the sages were to them a revelation from above. The "Book of Odes" frequently uses the expression "God spoke to them," and one sage is represented after death "moving up and down in the presence of God in heaven." A few centuries subsequently we find for the first time great men transferred in the popular imagination to the sky, it being believed that their souls took up their abode in certain constellations. This was due to the fact that the ideas of immortality had taken a new shape, and that the philosophy of the times regarded the stars of heaven as the pure essences of the grosser things belonging to this world. The pure is heavenly and the gross earthly, and therefore that which is purest on earth ascends to the regions of the stars. At the same time hermits and other ascetics begin to be credited with the power of acquiring extraordinary longevity, and the stork became the animal which the immortals preferred to ride above all others. The idea of plants which confer immunity from death soon sprang up. The fungus known as *Polyporus lucidus* was taken to

be the most efficacious of all plants in guarding man from death, and three thousand ounces of silver have been asked for a single specimen. Its red color was among the circumstances which gave it its reputation, for at this time the five colors of Babylonian astrology had been accepted as indications of good and evil fortune. This connection of a red color with the notion of immortality through the medium of good and bad luck led to the adoption of cinnabar as the philosopher's stone, and thus to the construction of the whole system of alchemy. The plant of immortal life is spoken of in ancient Chinese literature at least a century before the mineral. In correspondence with the tree of life in Eden there was probably a Babylonian tradition which found its way to China shortly before Chinese writers mention the plant of immortality. The Chinese, not being navigators, must have got their ideas of the ocean which surrounds the world from those who were, and when they received a cosmography they would receive it with its legends.

INGERSOLL'S FEE IN THE STAR-ROUTE CASES.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "While ex-Senator Dorsey was here in attendance on the Cattle Convention he was asked one day how much he paid Bob Ingersoll for his defense in the Star-route trials. 'Well,' said he, 'it was very curious how that was done. From the beginning to the end of the trial Ingersoll never asked me for a dollar. One day, after I had been acquitted on the second trial, I met Ingersoll, and I asked him how much I owed him. He at first declined to talk about it, saying he had no charge to make, and he didn't care if he never got a cent. I asked him to walk a few squares with me, and we went to the Safe Deposit building. I unlocked my box and took out a 4 per cent. Government bond for \$100,000 and gave it to him. He put it in his pocket and we walked away, and have not referred to the subject since.'"

POPE LEO AS A HARD WORKER.

A ROME letter in the Baltimore *Sun* says: "The Pope has been suffering from a slightly ulcerated sore throat the past two months, yet retains the ever wiry vigor of physical health and the more wonderful mental strength. He will not be persuaded to allow others to relieve him of his mental occupation, and persists in 'doing everything himself for himself.' A rare ability exists in great executive men to select the right coadjutors and administrators, but no one can make 'bricks without straw,' and Leo XIII. finds many vacant places in the Vatican departments only with a name to signify occupation. Each day goes to prove the Pope's great superiority to his subordinates. At present Leo XIII. is hourly, late and early, engaged in composing and amending important circulars bearing upon the faithful as well as the degenerate, on the Church and on the State. In a little while an important letter will be issued by his Holiness on faith and morals in relation to true State government. Another topic interesting his Holiness in the way of a general circular is 'the more strict observance of the rubrics of the Church in Italy and elsewhere.'"

FUN.

THE Scotchman who tumbled off a bicycle says that in future he intends to "let wheel alone."

THE Sunday question is to be discussed. With many it is: "Where shall we go to-day to have some fun?"

THE man who always finds something good in the newspaper is the chap who carries his lunch wrapped up in it.

THE Welsh are a peaceable people, yet quite a number of arrests have been made this year at Llanbadarn-fawr.

IN France a car labeled "For ladies only" is often attached to a train. Nearest thing they have to the custom here is hitching on a "mail car."

A school of drum-fish were recently caught off the coast of New Jersey. They were probably on their way to join the Marine Band at Washington.

AN English surgeon says that shaving is a deadly practice, and if steadily indulged in shortens life by several years. It certainly does if the barber is a great talker.

A BABY was born in a cemetery at Marshalltown, Iowa, a short time ago, but everywhere can be seen babies borne to the cemetery because mothers cruelly neglect to procure DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP, a sure cure for croup, colds and coughs.

"I ATTENDED a bull-fight once. It was in Mexico, and I thoroughly enjoyed it." "I am surprised you should enjoy a brutal affair like that; don't you think it brutal for a lot of Mexicans to wantonly kill a bull?" "But in this case the bull killed a lot of Mexicans."

HERE is the latest edition of the ancient Irish bull. A man having built a large house was at a loss what to do with the rubbish. His Irish steward advised him to have a pit dug large enough to contain it. "And what," said he, smiling, "what shall I do with the earth I dig up from it?" To which the steward, with great gravity, replied: "Have the pit made large enough to hold it all."

GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

IF the thousands and tens of thousands of weak and weary sufferers throughout the land who, in spite of care and skill, are steadily drifting downwards, could have the benefit of that singularly Vitalizing Treatment now so widely dispensed by DR. STARKEY & PALEN, of 1109 Girard St., Philadelphia, the help and ease and comfort it would bring to wasting bodies and depressed spirits would be blessings beyond price. If, reader, you have an invalid wife or mother, or daughter or sister, or any one who is under your care—or dependent upon you, and to whom life has become a burden through weakness and pain, consider seriously whether you are not bound, in both love and duty, to give this sufferer a chance of recovery, or at least the blessing of ease from pain. You are offered the amplest means of information in regard to this new Treatment. If you can examine testimony without prejudice, and can weigh evidence with judgment and discrimination, write to DR. STARKEY & PALEN for such proofs in documents and reports of cases as will enable you to fairly examine and decide for yourself. They will be promptly supplied.

"Yes," said Clara's dear friend, when Clara, the theatrical star, showed her photograph: "yes, Clara, I think it is a lovely picture. By-the-way, whom did you get to sit for you?"

MALE weakness and loss of power cured in thirty days. Book, three letter-stamps. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE, UNEQUALED.

DR. R. M. ALEXANDER, Fannettsburgh, Pa., says: "I think HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE is not equaled in any other preparation of phosphorus."

Too CAUTIOUS.—He: "I am going to take away a bottle of salt water as a memento of this water ing-place." She: "But don't fill it too full or it will slop over on us when the tide comes in."

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR

MAY be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCAINE. Housekeepers should insist upon obtaining BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS; they are the best.

A YOUNG man of Richmond, Va., who was to have been married recently, shot himself a few minutes before the time for the ceremony. He preferred this death to tackling the bridal cake.

The Trouble Safely Over.

STOMACH trouble is serious business while it lasts; but what a blessed relief to have it depart! Mrs. F. G. Wells, of 19 Atlantic Street, Hartford, Conn., writes that she tried BROWN'S IRON BITTERS for stomach trouble, and that she experienced such relief that the trouble is now entirely over. She recommends this great iron medicine to all who are afflicted. It cures liver and kidney complaint.

"My practice is among women; with worn-out, run-down, debilitated, overworked school-teachers, milliners, dressmakers, and other classes of self-supporting women, and they all require a good tonic. I have prescribed gallons and gallons of tonics, but none of them are equal to yours. It is positively the best of any which I have ever taken myself or ordered for my patients."—Opinion of DR. S. E. BROWN (27 Columbus Avenue, Boston), of the LIEBIG CO.'S COCA BEEF TONIC.

A BOY OF FORTUNE.

FRANK DUFFY, A CHILD, GETS A \$5,000 PRIZE IN THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

A SHORT time ago Frank K. Duffy, an eight-year-old son of Mr. Thomas Duffy, of the firm of Duffy & Murray, dealers in gentlemen's furnishing goods, purchased a one-fifth ticket in the November drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and yesterday received a substantial return in the shape of an express package containing \$5,000 in cash.

The number of the winning ticket was 13,023, and the whole prize was \$25,000. As young Duffy's purchase was but one-fifth of the whole ticket, his prize was in proportion.

The lucky boy, though but eight years of age, is old enough to appreciate his fortunate position and make good use of his prize. There seems to be no doubt about the reality of this case, whatever ideas have been held—and perhaps justly—as to lotteries. A *Times* reporter seems to have verified the case of this Hartford boy. The reporter, hearing of his drawing, inquired into the matter, and found the facts as here stated. The package of \$5,000, less \$50 commission, arrived for him last night.

The investment of one dollar in the chances offered by a lottery company in this instance proved to have been a profitable one. The lad seems to be what is called "a lucky boy." His streak of fortune did not end here. Last night he was the winner of a valuable chamber set at the Catholic fair; and, a year ago, a ticket held by him drew a prize similar to the one drawn last night.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times*, Nov. 29.

RUSSELL SAGE

IS a well-known operator in Wall Street, who is generally considered as "up to snuff." Hence it may have been quite natural that a countryman who reads the papers recently called at his office and asked for a package of DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. He discovered his mistake, but he made no mistake in the article called for. This Remedy, when applied with Dr. Pierce's "Nasal Douche," will surely and rapidly eradicate the most aggravated case of catarrh, with all its unpleasant and dangerous accompaniments.

NO CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S TABLE

SHOULD be without a bottle of ANGSTURA BITTERS, the world-renowned appetizer, of exquisite flavor. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by DR. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

DR. HENRY F. DEANE, Dentist, has removed to 137 East Forty-fifth St., Lexington Ave., New York. His specialty is artificial teeth.

LUNDBORG'S PERFUME, Edenia.

Lundborg's Perfume, Maréchal Niel Rose.

Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.

Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

C. C. SHAYNE, Fur Manufacturer, 103 Prince St., sends Fur Fashion Book free. Send your address.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BLAIR'S PILLS.—Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval box, \$1; round, 50c. At all druggists.

YOUNG GIRLS

ARE at a critical period when they are about maturing and developing into women. The lack of watchful care at this time may result in fixing irregularities upon delicate organs, and entailing a long list of "female weaknesses." All this may be avoided, and the young woman come through this period clothed in all the beauty and strength of a perfectly healthy organization by the aid of DR. PIERCE'S "FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION," prepared especially for female troubles by one of the most successful physicians of the day.

YOUNG MEN!—READ THIS.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health and vigor guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

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Ladies can prepare any original designs, or those from ART BOOKS, and perforate 10 at once, for stamping. PEARL'S PATENT PERFORATOR & STAMPING CUTTER. \$2.00 post-paid; send name of sewing machine you use. One agent in every town. Stamp for catalogue. PEARL ART CO., 23 UNION SQ., N.Y.

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Many a silk has been condemned because the common SILENT or a poor waist lining has been used. You should also ask for the

BLACK PRINCE TWILLS,

A cloth we guarantee to be fast black, and that PERSPIRATION or ACIDS will not change, neither can it be made to CROCK in the SLIGHTEST DEGREE.

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Every Christmas we make the little folks a Christmas present. This year we have something nice and pretty. To introduce our goods in every home we will send to any boy or girl free of charge, if you will send 25c. for postage. 3 Pretty Dolls with beautiful life-like features, one little boy and two girl dolls with a complete wardrobe of 32 pieces, dresses, hats, cloaks, &c., one elegant gilt-bound floral, Autograph Album illustrated with birds, ferns, &c., 5 lovely Christmas Cards, one pretty Birthday Card and a 50p. Holiday Book. A. L. BARBOCK & CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

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